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FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

# FEUDAL MANUALS

OF

# ENGLISH HISTORY,

A SERIES OF

POPULAR SKETCHES OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORY,

COMPILED AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, FROM

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY TO THE FIFTEENTH,
FOR THE USE OF THE FEUDAL GENTRY
AND NOBILITY.

Now first edited from the Original Manuscripts,

BY

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., etc.,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE
(ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES).

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TO

THE REV. A. HUME, D.D., D.C.L., F.S.A.,

AND

HENRY CLARKE PIDGEON, ESQ.,

MY COLLEAGUES

IN FOUNDING THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE,

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED,

BY

JOSEPH MAYER.

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS

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# INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages contain a series of examples of a class of documents which have hitherto attracted little attention among antiquaries. They consist of rolls of vellum, on which was written with great care, in bold elegant handwriting, a synopsis of English history, from the earliest period to the time at which they were written. They are usually illustrated with drawings, sometimes illuminated, of the kings and their queens and children, whence they have been spoken of as genealogical rolls of the royal family; but with a little consideration we may understand their true character. The old feudal gentleman, in his manor-house with his family and guests, had, no doubt, frequent need of some such book of reference on questions connected with the history of his country; and, indeed, he required such popular historical manuals as these for the instruction of his children. In the baronial hall, after dinner, when the lord of the manor was seated with his guests and followers around his table, songs were sung, and historical as well as romantic poetry was chanted, often connected with old questions of family or with the political movements of the time; and

to decide these or assist in the discussion, the head of the family would bring forth his historical roll. Hence I have thought that the best title to give to these rolls is 'a feudal manual of English history,' and we thus at once understand their purpose and utility. Moreover, when we look upon them in this point of view, these rolls present new points of interest. They furnish us with the facts of English history as they were received in mediæval times; and sometimes we may find an anecdote or an opinion which is new to us; and, which is quite as important, they give us the amount of knowledge relating to the history of his country which it was considered that an English baron or gentleman of the feudal period ought to possess, as well as its special colour and character. This is a fact of no little value, if we would fully understand the transactions of those times.

Most of the English gentry of the feudal period seem to have possessed manuals of this description, which, when they were no longer used, were preserved by their descendants and successors as family relics among their other books and papers long after their meaning was forgotten; and thus they have remained shut up in boxes of family records and in neglected cupboards, until our own time, when they are accidentally brought forth as curiosities. In fact, they do not belong to what are called, strictly speaking, our national records. Yet there is another circumstance connected with them which is not without its interest.

We might suppose, from what I have said, that similar manuals would have been in use among the feudal families in all countries where feudalism prevailed. Yet this seems not to have been the case. I have never been able to meet with an example of similar rolls in any country except England. I have been informed, by a French antiquary of good authority, that there is or was in the National Archives of France in Paris a single example, a roll, which he believed to contain a manual of French history, but this appears not to be quite certain. It is true that the family papers of the old feudal families in France have perished more generally than in England; but I think that there appear to be sufficient reasons for believing that these feudal manuals were peculiar to England, though copies might be carried hence into other lands.

The universal language of Feudalism was the French. The political system of Feudalism had arisen in France, and it carried the French language with it wherever it went. It is the language in which the oldest of these manuals are written, and they all reproduce one text, with only such variations as we might expect to find in the manuscripts of a mediæval popular work of this description. They no doubt represent the orginal model of the manual as it was made for the feudal gentleman, which we might almost describe as the "Goldsmith's History of England" of feudal times. We also find such manuals in Latin, of which I give two in the present volume.

These were probably made for feudal barons who were ecclesiastics, for Latin was the language of the church. The texts of these Latin manuals differ entirely from each other and from the French model, and contain entries relating to the promotions or deaths of ecclesiastics which show for what class of society they were designed. I have only met with one of these rolls written in the English language. It belongs to the reign of Henry VI, or of Henry VII, the period when, in our country, the English language had taken the place of the French, especially in the North of England. This roll, which is elegantly written and illuminated, has perhaps been made for some high and wealthy family on the northern border, and especially relates to Scottish history and to the international wars and rivalries.

I have said that these historical manuals are not usually found among our national records, but that they have been preserved among the papers of old families, whence they are sometimes brought out as objects of curiosity, and so come into the possession of private collectors. It was in this manner that, a few months ago, the first of the manuals printed in the present volume came into the possession of my very respected friend Mr. Joseph Mayer of Liverpool, whose love for historical antiquities is known to all who are interested in historical research. Mr. Mayer communicated the roll to me, and, on my explanation of its character and interest, expressed the wish to print it. On further consideration of the subject, it was resolved

to publish a small collection of these manuals, and the result is the volume now given to the public, which contains all the rolls of this description with which I am at present acquainted. They are six in number—three in French, two in Latin, and one in English; and the following notes will, I think, give a sufficient idea of their several peculiarities.

I. The first on our list is the one already mentioned, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer. It commences with king Ethelbert, and brings the history down to the reign of Edward I, early in whose reign it appears to have been written. It presents, in fact, every characteristic of a good manuscript of the latter half of the thirteenth century. It is a perfect example of the model text of the feudal manual of English history, in its original language, French.

II. The original of our second manual, also in French, is preserved in the British Museum, where it is marked among the Additional MSS., and numbered No. 21,368. It is brought down to the reign of Richard II, and it is called in the title given to it in the Catalogue in the British Museum, a "Genealogical Roll of the Kings of England from Egbert to Richard II."

III. The British Museum has also furnished our third example of the manual, which is marked among the Lansdowne Charters as "Rot. No. 3." This history is brought down to the reign of Henry III, and was written probably in the first half of the thirteenth century.

If we compare these three Manuals together, we see that they all belong to the same text, with only such variations as are usually found in the different copies of the same books in the early manuscripts. They are all one and the same Manual of English History—in fact, the Manual designed for the use of the feudal class, of which there was one text, no doubt looked upon as the text of authority. Perhaps some of the variations were dictated by the person for whom the copy was made, or by the knowledge which the copyist possessed of his sentiments. Of course, under circumstances which we might explain if we knew intimately the history of the roll, we find additional paragraphs, a curious instance of which is furnished by our Manual No. II. It appears to have been, on one side of the vellum, either an abridged copy of the Manual, or a copy of the original Manual when it was not quite so complete as we find it at present. Some possessor of the roll has, apparently, had it collated with other rolls, and the additional matter, and perhaps other additional items, added on the back of the vellum (*in dorso*). In printing this roll in the following pages, I have inserted these additions in their places, with a † in each case at the beginning of the paragraph, to indicate that it is taken from the back of the vellum.

There is another purpose to which the back of the vellum of these rolls was often applied. The original Manual in French belonged to a social circle, in which the popular literature of the age, represented especially by the

metrical romances, occupied much of the leisure of the household, and in fact these were no doubt read and chaunted at the table in the feudal Hall. This was, of course, the business of the minstrel who attended at the table, and who gave the popular poetry from his memory; but we might expect that the family which possessed one of these feudal manuals would often be sufficiently interested in the popular literature of the time, especially in the poetry, of which chiefly it consisted, to wish to preserve copies. The back of the roll, which in copies of this Manual was left blank, offered a ready place for such copy or copies; and we find a good example of this in the first of the Manuals printed in the present volume, that of which the original is in the collection of Mr. Mayer. On the back of this roll is written one of the medieval romances in French verse, that of Idoine and Amadas, a full account of which, with an analysis, is given by M. Emile Littré, in the twenty-second volume of the *Histoire Littéraire de la France.*

IV. The fourth of our Manuals is in Latin. It forms a small roll of vellum, and is preserved among the Campbell Charters in the British Museum, where it is numbered XXI. 4. It differs entirely in its character from the French Manual, although it has been made to serve the same purposes. I have already remarked that the Latin Manuals appear to have been made for the Ecclesiastical barons, whose special language was Latin. To a certain degree the clerical Manual might be ex-

pected to present somewhat of the character of the monastic chronicle, which was the chronicle of English history made for the monks, placed, no doubt, in their library, and used for giving information to those who had no historical manual of their own, and came to the monks to seek their knowledge. Just so, the Latin manual here given has more of the character of a chronicle; it begins with a rather full history of the fabulous period, founded upon the story of Geoffrey of Monmouth, which is continued by a series of entries of historical events under their dates, quite in the style of an ordinary monastic chronicle, down to the year 1314, the seventh year of the reign of Edward II.

A very slight view of this Latin manual is sufficient to shew that it was made for an ecclesiastic. It contains numerous notices of the promotions or deaths of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, especially of the dioceses of Lincoln and Coventry, and of the foundations of religious houses; among the latter of which we may mention that of Merevale in Warwickshire (Mirival), Tiltey in Essex (Tileteya), Stanlawe in Cheshire, Crokesden in Staffordshire, and Witham in Essex (Witenham). The bishops of whom the promotions and deaths are more especially recorded here are those of Lincoln, from which we might be led to suppose that this manual of English history was made for some ecclesiastic, or at least by some ecclesiastic, in the Lincoln diocese. But we have, in the text of the roll itself, the means of fixing

more exactly the locality in which it was compiled, and to which it belonged. We soon discover, in reading it, that it belonged to a monastic house, to an abbey, in which, when we consider what we have already had to say in regard to the feudal manual, its place was probably the monastic hall rather than the monastic library. Among the dignitaries, therefore, whose promotions or deaths are recorded in this history, we might expect to find the abbots of the house. We thus find (p. 101), under the date of A.D. 1273, that in the December of that year died William de Lincoln, the thirteenth abbot, and are immediately told that he was succeeded by Walterus de Hotoft. When we refer to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, we find that these two names belonged to two successive abbots of the abbey of Thornton on Humber, in the county of Lincoln.

Comparing these with some other allusions in the text, there can be no doubt that this Latin manual of history belonged to the abbey of Thornton on Humber, in Lincolnshire, having been made probably by one of the monks of that house for the abbot. There appears to be a break in the chronicle after the year 1289, perhaps indicated by the words *Hic dimisi*, and the continuation which follows is probably the work of another compiler, whose first entry commemorates the departure of Walter de Hotoft from the abbacy. From this date the entries in this chronicle are continued without interruption to the year 1314, that of the death of king Philippe of France,

when this roll appears to have been concluded. Thornton is at present a village on the banks of the Humber, but there are still considerable remains of its ancient abbey. It is curious that the abbot and monks of this house seem to have taken an interest in the affairs of Wales, of which this historic roll contains some curious notices. It also takes particular notice of the troubles in Scotland.

v. The second of our Latin manuals is a much finer roll than the first, and it contains so many curious narratives of Welsh affairs, such as the rebellion of Owen Glendower, that we can hardly doubt that it was made for some feudal baron on the borders of Wales. This remarkable roll in the original begins with a small illumination of Adam engaged with a spade digging in his garden. Then are given the names of Adam's children. Then follow the names of their children and descendants in smaller circles, and the biblical genealogy is thus traced down to Noah, and from him through a variety of fabulous personages down to the Trojans and to Brutus, and we are thus brought to the old British history. As we go on, the British history occupies the centre or main column of the roll, with the right side, while the left side is occupied by the northern and Teutonic peoples from whom our English peoples are derived. At length we come to King Lucius, the reputed first Christian king in our island, and then we have the histories of the Roman, British, and Saxon kings. As the history, in all this early part of the roll, seems to be

of no value, and is accompanied with equally useless genealogical tables of the fabulous kings which would give great inconvenience in printing, I have thought better to omit them, and I have here begun this roll with the famous name of Arthur. Hence the roll is here carefully printed to the end. It will be seen that the compiler has given in the margin on the right hand side the names of the Welsh princes contemporary with the English and Norman kings. These names of the contemporary Welsh princes are, indeed, continued after the accession of William the Conqueror down to the reign of Henry VI, with which this roll concludes. It may be remarked that the left margin of the text of this roll is occupied by a descending line of the successive archbishops of Canterbury from the time of St. Augustine to the reign of Henry VI.

Of the history of this roll little is known. After it had passed away from the descendant of the family to which it originally belonged, it found its way among the London booksellers, and came thus into the possession of Mr. John Camden Hotten, in whose catalogue of topographical books, published in 1864, its title appears. It passed thence into the possession of a gentleman in Wales, who is the worthy representative of several of the best of the old families of former times, both Welsh and English, T. L. Duncombe Jones Parry, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., etc., of Madryn Castle, near Pwllheli in Caernarvonshire, by whose kind permission we are enabled to

print this curious historical manual in the present volume.

vi. The last of the manuals contained in our volume is the history already mentioned as written in the English language. It is a broader roll than any of the others, and is handsomely written in pure English, except that here and there it betrays marks of a North-Anglian or Scottish dialect. And when we look through it, we find so many and constant allusions to Scottish history, especially to the risings and wars of the Scots against England, which, at the time of its compilation, were quite recent, that we feel that it must have had a close relation with Scotland, and we might be led to suppose that it was made for some great English family on the border. It was the opinion, however, of the compiler of the manuscript catalogue of these charters, now placed in the Reading Room of the British Museum, I suppose Sir Frederick Madden, and probably he was right, that this manuscript was made for our King Henry VII, and this opinion seems to be confirmed by that king's arms illuminated at the commencement of the roll.

The original French feudal Manual has one peculiarity which must not be overlooked. It had at the head, or commencement, a sort of description of England, and of some of its peculiarities, and of its partition into several separate kingdoms, which was arranged in a large circle, as radiating from its centre towards the north, south, east,

and west. This preliminary account concludes with some Latin verses, and appears to have been compiled chiefly from the introductory matter in the History by Henry of Huntingdon. In the first of the Manuals here printed, that belonging to Mr. Mayer, this introductory sketch, being naturally more exposed to injury than the rest, had been so much torn and effaced, that I thought it better to omit it, and have merely commenced with the history of the kings, which immediately follows this introductory matter. The second copy of the Manual begins imperfectly, a part of this introductory matter being torn off, but I have printed here what remains, consisting chiefly of the Latin verses on England mentioned before. These Latin verses are taken from Henry of Huntingdon's copy. As the last of the French rolls, the third, was the only one complete, I thought it advisable, with it, to print the whole of this introductory matter, which I have given in rather a smaller type than the rest of the text, and I have not sought to arrange it in a circle, like the original.*

* It will be seen that in the two texts of these verses which I have given (printed here at pp. 38 and 63), there is a variation in the name of the town cited in the last line for the beauty of its appearance. In the first it is :—

Testis Heli formosa situ, *Rovecestria* visu.

In the other,

Testis Heli formosa situ, *Tonecestria* visu.

The latter word appears to be very distinctly written in the MS., but it may perhaps be intended to be read as *Touecestria*, and may be thus intended

There is one other remark I wish to make on these curious literary relics, which refers to their shape. The roll appears to have been the original form of the book, and was no doubt derived to medieval times from the Romans. The Greek and Latin books found in the libraries of Herculaneum were written in rolls, as were also those which have been found in the monuments of Egypt. This accounts for the Roman word for a book, *volumen*, or *volume*, which, derived from the Latin verb *volvo*, means literally a *roll*, and was preserved in the feudal language derived from the Latin. The modern form of the book was no doubt derived from the *tabula*, or table-book. There is a curious illustration of this

for Towcester in Northamptonshire. In the printed text of Henry of Huntingdon (in Savile's *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam*), these lines are introduced and given as follows (p. 299).

De cujus laude quidam ita scripsit :—
Illa quidam longe celebri splendore beata
Glebis, lacte, favis, supereminet Insula cunctis,
Quas regit ille Deus, spumanti cujus ab ore
Profluit Oceanus.
Et paulo post :—
Testes Londoniæ ratibus, Wintonia Baccho,
Herforda grege, Wirecestria fruge redundans,
Batha lacu, Salebira feris, Cantuaria pisce,
Eboracum sylvis, Excestria clara metallis.
Norvicium Dacis, Hybernis Cestria, Gallis
Cicestrum, Norwageniis Dunelma propinquans.
Testis Lincoliæ gens infinita decore,
Testis Ely formosa situ, Rovecestria visu.

subject in an engraving in my new history of domestic manners, *The Homes of Other Days*, p. 109. It is taken from an illuminated manuscript of the Norman period. A party, apparently of monks or scholars, are seated together reading and discoursing. Two of them distinctly hold in their hands rolls, which are both unrolled for reading, and the third holds a *tabula*, on which he appears to be writing. The form of the roll for the book was continued through the Middle Ages, and as it gradually went out of use before the book in its tabular or more modern form, the old form was preserved only in official libraries, and it is thus that we have the rolls of parliament, the household rolls, and the record rolls of various descriptions, which mean literally parliament books, household books, and record books. The materials from the earliest periods appear to have been vegetable in some shape or other. The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, down to a low period, used the papyrus or paper. But the Romans are said to have used first the bark (*liber*) of a tree for that purpose, from whence is derived the Latin word *liber*, a book. Our own word *book*, derived directly from our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, is another form of *boc*, beech, which is said to have been the material they used for writing. The use of parchment, or vellum, for writing, was universal in the European Middle Ages, and appears only to have finally given way to paper in the course of the fourteenth century, on the approach of the art of printing.

As some may find a difficulty in reading this old French of the early texts of the Feudal Manual, I have thought it best to accompany the first copy with a modern English translation. This I have not considered necessary to repeat in the other copies of the same text; and I have not thought it at all needful to give a translation of the Latin texts, and still less so of the English.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

14, *Sydney Street, Brompton, London, S.W.*,
*Nov.* 11, 1871.

# FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY

No. I.

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ETHILBERT.

Cesti Ethilbert, le fiz Almund, fu né e nori en Westsex, ke mut fu pruz e vaylant bachiler. Mès li ros Brithrich, ke adunc regna en Westsex, avoit envie, si li vout tuer, pur ce ke il avoit dute ke il li tousist sun regne. Kaunt Ethilberd aparceust cel fraude, si s'en fuy en France, où il aprist bones custumes, e curteisies, e haunt des armis. En cel tems regna Charlemayne le Grant en France .xl.vi. aunz. Ileuc demora Ethilberd dekis Brithrich fu mort. Après ce les Westsaxoneis envoierint quere Ethilberd, e li firin rois. Li quel si conseyla à ces baruns cum prous e sages, e meintint sun ost, e guerra encuntre les autre

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ETHELBERT.

This Ethelbert, the son of Alcmund, was born and bred in Wessex, who was a very brave and valiant youth. But King Brithric, who then reigned in Wessex, was jealous of him, and sought to kill him, because he feared that he would deprive him of his kingdom. When Ethelbert perceived this plot, he fled into France, where he learnt good manners and courtesies, and practice of arms. At that time Charlemagne the Great reigned in France forty-six years. There Ethelbert remained until Brithric was dead. After that the Westsaxons sent to fetch Ethelbert, and made him king. Who counselled with his barons like a noble and wise man, and maintained his army, and warred against the other

petiz rois .xx.viii., pus regna .ix. aunz en pez. Cil regna entre tut .xxx.vii. aunz e .v. mois, pus morust, e gist à Wyncestre.

ETHELWULF.

Cesti Ethelwlf regna après sun pere. E dona à Deu e à seint eglise la dime hide de terre de tut Westsex, franche e quite de tuz seculer servise, à pest[r]e e à vestir les poveris. Pus ala à Rome, e dona tuz les aunz de checune mesun de Engletere un dener, ke est apelé le dener sent Pere. Pus duna checun an .iii. c. besanz de argent, l'un .c. au lumere sent Pere, e l'autre .c. au lumere sent Pol, e à l'apostoyle .c., pus returna en France, si prist à femme la file Charles le Cauf. Cil regna .xx. aunz e .v. mois, pus morust, e gist à Wincestre.

---

twenty-eight little kings; afterwards reigned nine years in peace. He reigned in all thirty-seven years and five months, then died, and lies at Winchester.

ETHELWULF.

This Ethelwulf reigned after his father. And he gave to God and to holy church the tenth hide of land of all Wessex, free and quit of all secular service, to feed and clothe the poor. Then he went to Rome, and gave every year for each house in England a penny, which is called St. Peter's penny. Then he gave each year three hundred bezants of silver, one hundred to the light of St. Peter, and the other hundred to the light of St. Paul, and a hundred to the Pope, then returned into France, and took to wife the daughter of Charles the Bald. He reigned twenty years and five months, then died, and lies at Winchester.

Ethelbaud, sun fiz, regna .v. mois.
Ethelberd, sun autre fiz.
Ethelred, sun terz fiz.
Alvfred, sun quart fiz.

Cest deus freris, Ethelbaud e Ethelberd, partirint le regne entre eus, e regnerint ensemble. Mès Ethelbaud morus[t] à chef de .v. moys, e sun frere Ethelberd fu rois après de tut, si regna fors un an, e pus morust. Si regna Ethelred, ke fu le ters frere.

Cesti Athilred fu bon hume quant à Deu e al secle. Icil regna après sun frere Ethelbert. Les Daneis assayl-irint cestu si egrement ke .ix. foz en quatre anz li rendidirint chaumpele batayle. Nequedent il venquit sovent, e relement fust vencu. Mès de la batayle de

---

Ethelbald, his son, reigned five months.
Ethelbert, his other son.
Ethelred, his third son.
Alfred, his fourth son.

These two brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, shared the kingdom between them, and reigned together. But Ethelbald died at the end of five months, and his brother Ethelbert was afterwards king of the whole, and reigned only a year, and then died. And Ethelred reigned, who was the third brother.

This Ethelred was a good man before God and before the world. He reigned after his brother Ethelbert. The Danes attacked him so fiercely that they gave him battle in the field nine times in four years. Nevertheless, he beat them often, and was rarely beaten. But we must not forget the

Asscedoune ne fet pas a oblier, de roi Osez de Denemarche, ke veint out .ii. roys, e .v. cuntis, e quatre dukes, e ost sanz numbre, e ileukis cumbatirint dekis al nut, dun se reposerint dekis le matin; e le matin, tant cum le rois Ethelbert oy sa messe, sun frere Alred comensa la batayle folement, e les Daneis lur assailerint si egrement ke les Engleys furint pur poy vencuz. Pus enveerint sovent pur le roy. Mès il ne veleit issir du muster jekis la messe fu dite pur hume vivaunt ; e quant ele fu dite, si prist ses armis, si vent à la bataile, si se seyna de la signe de la seinte croys, e descunfit noblement ses adversaries, si occist le roy Oseg de sa launce, si tua un autre roi de sa espée, e si morurint memis le jur les .v. cuntis avantdiz e tut lur pople. Pus regna .v. aunz, e morut, e gist à Wymburne.

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battle of Assingdon, with king Osez of Denmark, who came with two kings, and five earls, and four dukes, and a host without number ; and there they fought till night, then they reposed till morning ; and in the morning, while king Ethelbert heard his mass, his brother Alfred began the battle foolishly, and the Danes attacked them so fiercely that the English were nearly vanquished. Then they sent often for the king. But he would not go out of the church until mass was said for any man living ; and when it was said, he took his arms, and came to the battle, and signed himself with the sign of the holy cross, and nobly discomfited his adversaries, and slew king Oseg with his lance, and slew another king with his sword, and so died the same day the five earls aforesaid, and all their people. Then he reigned five years, and died, and lies at Wimburn.

Cesti Alred, le fiz Athelwlf, regna après sun frere Ethilred. Il fu quointis hume, e sage en totes chosis. Il cesti fu le premers roy de tuz ke fu enoynt e ke prist la corune de tut le reaume de l'apostoile Leon. Icesti sustint si bone pes en Engletere, ke il fist pendre boys de or par les comunes passagis e par les voys, dunt fist establer tel pes, ke ne fust nul trespassant si hardi ke osast ren prendre ne ravir. De ces rentis ke apendeint à li par an, il ordena issi; si fist deviser tutes ses rentis en .ii. partiis, dunt l'une partie il devisa en .iij., l'une partie asigna à ses sergans de sa curt, l'autre partie à ses overers en divers lus, e la terce partie à poveris estrangis. E l'autre moyté de ses rentis il devisa en .iiij. parties, l'une partie il assigna à poveres boisoignus de sa tere, l'autre partie à povere mesuns de religiun, la terce partie

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This Alfred, the son of Ethelwulf, reigned after his brother Ethelbred. He was a clever man, and wise in all things. He was the first king of all who was anointed, and who took the crown of the whole kingdom from the pope Leo. He kept such good peace in England that he caused to be hanged up chains of gold in common passages and along the ways, whereof he caused such peace to be established that no passer-by was so bold that he dared take or plunder anything. Of those rents which belonged to him annually, he ordained thus: he caused all his rents to be divided into two parts, one of which parts he divided into three, and assigned one part to his servants of his court, the other part to his workmen in divers places, and the third part to poor strangers. And the other half of his rents he divided into four parts; the one part he assigned to the poor needy in his land, the other part to the poor houses of religion, the

as povere clers, la quarte partie as Engleis de utre mer. E la moité de kaunt ke poet purchaser à dreit il dona as abbeis. E si establi plusurs lois, ke sunt uncore titlé en sun nun.

Cesti memis Alred ordeina sa vie en tel manenere, les .xxiiij. huris del jur e dil nut il devisa em .iij. parties, les .viij. hures il despendi en afflicions e en oreysouns, e les autres. viij. en sustenaunce de sun cors en bovere, en manger, e en reposer, e les autres .viij. il despendi en parlementer e en conseiler dil estat e dil governement de sa tere. E si avoit .vij. sergant en sa chapele especialment establi a destincter les huris e à prendre garde de la lumere, e issi destincta par owelis chaundelis par tute sa vie. Il regna en grant travail .xxviij. aunz e demi, si morust, e fu enterré à Wincestre.

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third part to the poor clerks, the fourth part to the English from beyond sea. And the half of as much as he could purchase rightfully he gave to the abbeys. And he established many laws, which are still entitled in his name.

This same Alfred ordered his life in such manner that he divided the twenty-four hours of the day and the night into three parts: eight hours he spent in afflictions and prayers, and the other eight in the sustenance of his body in eating, in drinking, and in reposing, and the other eight he spent in talking and in holding counsel of the state and of the government of his land. And he had seven servants in his chapel appointed especially to announce the hours, and to take care of the light, and thus he distinguished by equal candles all his life. He reigned in great labour twenty-eight years and a half, and died, and was buried at Winchester.

Ceti Edward, le fiz Alvred, ne fu pas si sage come son pere de lettrure, mès il fu plus glorieus de real poer. Quointes home fu, e plein de grant force. E il regna noblement en Engletere. En chescune bataille où il entra il avoit la victorie, e por ce ne furent pas les Daneis unkes si hardiz de entrer en la terre tant cum il vesqui. Iceti de .iij. femmes k'il out si engendra ces enfauns des quels .iij. entrerent en religion. E si establi .vii. eveskes, e asigna lor eveschez. Il regna .xxiiij., e gist à Wycestre.

### ALFLED LA SAGE.

Iceste Alfled estoid la plus sage de totes femmes seculeres, dont par son sen e par son savor ele aida mult son frere Eadward à governer le reaume. Iceste, quant ele fu mariée au counte Edrid, e ke son pere la li

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This Edward, the son of Alfred, was not so wise as his father in letters, but he was more glorious in royal power. He was a clever man, and full of great strength. And he reigned nobly in England. In every battle into which he entered he had the victory, and therefore the Danes were never so bold as to enter the land so long as he lived. He of three wives he had begat seven children, of whom three entered into religion (adopted a monastic life). And he established seven bishops, and assigned their bishoprics. He reigned twenty-four years, and lies at Winchester.

### ALFLEDA THE WISE.

This Alfleda was the wisest of all secular women, so that by her sense and by her knowledge she aided much her brother Edward to govern the kingdom. She, when she was married to earl Edred, and her father

avoit donée, si enfaunta .vii. fiz. E jamès en [a]près ele ne suffri ke son seignor touchast à li charneument. Car ele dit ke lignée de rei ne devoit mie user ne amer teu fou delit, où tant avoit de angoisse en enfantement.

Ethild reine de France. Elfled ke fu nonein. Athelstan son premer fiz. Eadwin le secunde fiz. Eadmunt son ter fiz.

Edrid ke fu noneine. Edred son quart fiz. Seinte Edburge fu noneine.

Iceti Athelstan, le fiz Eadward le veil, regna après son pere. Il fu le plus bel home qui adonc estoit. Allas! il veski pou. Mès il ne fut pas pou redoté. Car il fu plusurs foiz lassé en bataille de fors combaturs, mès jammès ne poeit estre vencu. E si avoit si noble corage, ke

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had given her to him, gave birth to seven sons. And she never afterwards suffered her lord to touch her carnally. For she said that the lineage of a king should never use or like such fondling where there was so much anguish in giving birth.

EDWARD.

Ethilda, queen of France. Elfleda, who was nun. Athelstan, his first son. Edwin, the second son.

Edmund, his third son. Edrida, who was nun. Edred, his fourth son.

Saint Edburga was a nun.

This Athelstan, son of Edward the Elder, reigned after his father. He was the handsomest man then existing. Alas! he lived but a short time. But he was not a little feared. For he was several times left in battle for want of combatants, but he could never be vanquished. And he had

il ne fina de combatre jekes atant k'il mist le prince de Wales e le rei de Escoce en truage, isi k'il prist trestuz les anz de Wales .xx. lib' de or et .c.c.c. lib' de argent, e .xx. boefs. E tut feust il home batillous, nequedent il feseit fere plusurs mosters. Cetui avoit une soer trè bele, ki avot nun Edild, laquele Hue le roi de France demanda a femme. Por ki amor il envoia au roi Athelstan precious dons, c'est à savoir chevaus covers des armes, e peres preciouses de checune manere, e l'espée à l'emperor Constantin, e un des treis clous au Sauvor, e la lance, e la banere seint Morice. E si l'envoia de la croiz nostre Seignor, e de la coroune d'espines, e une croiz aorné de peres precieuses. Les quels relikes receues, li rois s'enjoi, et li envoia sa soer. Il regna noblement .xxvi. anz, e morut, e fu enterré à Malmesburi.

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so noble courage that he never ceased combating until he made the prince of Wales and the king of Scotland his tributaries; so that he took every year from Wales twenty pounds of gold, and there hundred pounds of silver, and twenty oxen. And though he was a fighting man, nevertheless he caused to be built several monasteries. He had a sister very fair, who was named Edilda, whom Hugh, king of France, demanded as wife, for whose love he sent to king Athelstan precious gifts, that is to say, horses covered with arms, and precious stones of all kinds, and the sword of the emperor Constantine, and one of the three nails of the Saviour's, and the lance, and the banner of Saint Maurice. And he also sent him part of the cross of our Lord, and of the crown of thorns, and a cross adorned with precious stones. Which relics received, the king rejoiced much over them, and sent him his sister. He reigned nobly twenty-six years, and died, and was buried at Malmsbury.

Iceti Emun, le frere Athelstan, de l'age entour .xviii. anz, si regna après son frere, e tint la reaume .vi. anz e demi. Iceti enchasa hors du reaume les Daneis e les Normans, e tuz les aliens. E après, quant il out trestut ce fait, il fu confus par traison. Car quant il vint à Cantorbire à la feste seint Augustin, il vit un laron k'il avoit devant enchacé, ki avait noun Johan, en ki li rei se venga egrement, si li prist forment par le temples, si l'a bati à terre. E li larron si trait hors une espée dont il estoit celéement ceint, e feri le roi parmi le piz e li tua, e navra plusurs de sa meiné. E li larron fu iluc tué, e li roi enterré à Glastingeburi. E il regna .vi. anz et demi.

Eadwyn, son filz. Eadgar, son second filtz.

Iceti Edred, le fiz Edward le veil, regna après ses freres

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This Edmund, the brother of Athelstan, of the age of about eighteen years, reigned after his brother, and held the kingdom six years and a half. He drove out of the kingdom the Danes and the Normans, and all the foreigners. And after, when he had done all this, he was brought to confusion through treason. For when he came to Canterbury to the feast of St. Augustin, he saw a thief whom he had before-time banished, who was named John, on whom the king revenged himself fiercely, and took him with force by the temples, and has struck him to the ground. And the thief drew forth a sword with which he was secretly girded, and struck the king in the face, and slew him, and wounded many of his attendants. And the thief was there slain, and the king buried at Glastonbury. And he reigned six years and a half.

Edwin, his son. Edgar, his second son.

This Edred, the son of Edward the Elder, reigned after his brother nine

.ix. anz e demi. La hardiesce de lui fu si noble, ke il ne forlingneit pas plus ke son pere ne ces freres. Iceti regna tot soul sor totes les parties de Engletere, e fist mult de choses à la volunté de gents ce ke il li demandaient. E il trespassa gloriusement de cest siecle. E li beneit ami Jhesu Crist seint Donestan, ki fu home de bone vie e de nette, oi une voiz de angle al trespasser de cetui Edred mort. Il regna .ix. anz e demi, e fu enterré à Wincestre.

EDWINUS REX.

Iceti Edwyn le fiz Eamun regna après Edred, e tint le reaume .iiij. anz. Iceti fu mauveis, e luxurious, e malement se demeneit ver Deus e vers tute genz. Après sa mort, si come les diables le trestrent à torment, un diable le nuncia à seint Dunstan de la maleurté de son persecutor, li quel chai meintenant en lermes, e depria si longement

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years and a half. His courage was so noble that he degenerated no more than his father or his brothers. He reigned all alone over all the parts of England, and did many things to people's will which they asked of him. And he passed from this world gloriously. And the blessed friend of Jesus Christ, St. Dunstan, who was a man of good life and clean, heard an angel's voice at the death of this Edred. He reigned nine years and a half, and was buried at Winchester.

KING EDWIN.

This Edwin, the son of Edmund, reigned after Edred, and held the kingdom four years. He was bad, and luxurious, and behaved himself ill towards God and towards all people. After his death, as the devils were dragging him to punishment, a devil announced to St. Dunstan the misfortune of his persecutor, who burst into tears immediately, and

Jhesu Crist, fontaine de misericorde, jekes il fu diliveré des dyables, e k'il avoit remission par les preeres du seint. E tant cum il regna, seint eglise fu ledié e cheitive. Iteu meymes Edwyn fu très bel home, mès il fu du tut abaundoné à fous deliz de son cors. Car le jor de son coronement il toli à un grant seignor sa femme pur le beauté de li. E nequedent meimes cele femme fu sa cosine. E celui meimes guerreout seint eglise, e noméement seint Donestan. Li quel puis k'il out regné .iiij. anz, il morut vilainement, e fu enterré à Wyncestre.

REX EDGARUS.

Iceti Edgar fu homme peisible, e le fiz Emin, e regna après son frere. Il fu le plus deboneire de trestuz ses

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entreated so long Jesus Christ, the fountain of mercy, until he was delivered from the devils, and he had remission through the prayers of the saint. And as long as he reigned, holy church was ill-treated and enslaved. This same Edwin was a very handsome man, but he was entirely abandoned to the foolish pleasures of his body. For on the day of his coronation he took from a great lord his wife on account of her beauty. And nevertheless this same woman was his cousin. And this same man made war upon holy church, and especially upon St. Dunstan. Who, after he had reigned four years, died disgracefully, and was buried at Winchester.

KING EDGAR.

This Edgar was a peaceful man, and the son of Edmund, and reigned after his brother. He was the most gracious of all his predecessors, and

predecessors, e le plus seint, e si fu le plus parfit de tuz en la dousour de vertuz. Iceti Edgar avoit .ii. femmes, le une après l'autre. De la premere engendra Edward, ki puis fu martir, e seint Edith; de la secunde Emun e Ethelred. Lequel Edgar, quant il out regné .xvi. anz, e avoit fet aparailler plusurs mosters, il morut, e rendi à Deu l'alme. Iceti Edgar, nessant seint Donestan, oi les angeles chantans e disanz "Pes, tant cum cetui regnera e Donestan vivera." E issi avint. Il estoit de .xvi. anz quant il comensa a regner. Il fu home de grant bonté, e de grant valor, e cher e aimabele à Deu [e] à tutes gens. E si regna .xvi. anz en pes e en habundance de tuz bens. Nul ne fu plus dreiturel de li ou plus red en totes dreitures. Il ne esparniet nule persone de home. Il juga ausi ben les

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the most holy, and he was the most perfect of all in the sweetness of virtues. This Edgar had two wives, one after the other. On the first he begat Edward, who afterwards was martyr, and St. Edith; on the second Edmund and Ethelred. Which Edgar, when he had reigned sixteen years, and had caused to be erected many monasteries, died and surrendered his soul to God. This Edgar, when St. Dunstan was born, heard the angels chanting and saying, "Peace, as long as this man shall reign and Dunstan shall live." And so it happened. He was sixteen years old when he began to reign. He was a man of great goodness, and of great worth, and dear and amiable to God and to all people. And he reigned sixteen years in peace and in abundance of all goods. No one was more just than he, or more strict in all judgments. He spared no man's quality. He judged the rich as well as the poor, according to their

riches come les povres solum lor trepas. En son tens l'en ne trovoit nul robur ne laron ne esmovant guerre ou noise ke il n'en feist meintenant la justice. En chescun an de xvi. k'il regna, ou il fundait abbaie ou eglise, de ki la seinteté fu apparissant après sa mor[t]. Car après xl. anz k'il just enterré, e il devoit estre translaté, il fu trové tut enter, e le sanc de lii corant trestut fres e novel, e par le miracles om le tint por seint.

SANCTUS EDWARDUS MARTIR.

Iceti Edward regna après son pere Edgar. Iceti tint la reaume .iij. anz e demi par son poer encontre la volunté de sa marastre, ke avoit à noun Estrild. Dount ele se corusa, e ne fina de apareiller ageis à son fillastre. E si

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offence. In his time was found no robber or thief moving war or disturbance, but he immediately brought him to justice. Every year of the sixteen during which he reigned he founded either an abbey or a church, the sanctity of which was apparent after his death. And after forty years during which he lay buried, and he was about to be translated, he was found entire, and the blood running from him all fresh and new, and for his miracles he was held for a saint.

ST. EDWARD THE MARTYR.

This Edward reigned after his father Edgar. He held the kingdom three years and a half by his power, against the will of his stepmother, whose name was Estrilda. At which she was angered, and ceased not to

come cetui Edward veneit de chacer un jor trestut las, e ses chivalers furent desparpeillez par la pleine, il passa pas cas devant la meison sa marastre. E cele par ses blandisementz le fist attendre ale, e le besa par traison, e li tendi à beivere. E tant cum il but, ele le navra u cors. E li seint ki fu si cruelement tormenté, se retorna à ses genz, e quant qu'il poeit. E quant il les trova, si lor monstra les signes de sa mort, de sanc ki decorreit par ce pez e par le chemin. Il regna .iii. anz e demi, e morut, e fu enterré à Ssafresburi.

REX ELDREDUS.

Iceti Ethelred, le fiz Edgar, si comensa à regner après la mort son frere, ki fu cruelement ocis. De cetui pro-

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lay snares for her stepson. And as this Edward came from hunting one day all weary, and his knights were scattered over the plain, he passed by chance before the house of his stepmother. And she by her blandishments caused him to wait, and kissed him in treason, and offered him to drink. And while he was drinking, she wounded him in the body. And the saint was cruelly hurt, and returned to his people as well as he could. And when he found them, he showed them the signs of his death, of blood which ran down to his feet and on the road. He reigned three years and a half, and died, and was buried at Shaftesbury.

KING ETHELRED.

This Ethelred, the son of Edgar, began to reign after the death of his brother, who was cruelly slain. It was of him that St. Dunstan pro-

pheta seint Donstan, quant il le baptiza, por ce k'il pissa en fons, e dit, "Le curs de la vie à cetui serra cruel au comencement, et cheitif en milu, e très maleurus en la fin." E en .x. anz après, ke seint Donestan veski, il regna en pes; e après son deces, le[s] Daneis vindrent tuz les anz wastant la terre, e assaillanz le rei par la traison Edrith counte de Salopesburi, ke tuz jors monstrait le conseil le rei à ses enemis. Iceti Ethelred engendra Emun Yreneside de une femme aliene, ke fu sa concubine. E de sa femme esposé, Emme, ke fu la soer au duc de Nomandie, il engendra Alvred, ki fu trai par Godwin counte de Kent, e Edward le confessor, ki gist à Westmoster. Il regna .xxxvij. anz, e morut, e fu enterré à Londres à Seint Pol.

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phecied when he baptized him, because he urined into the font, and said, "The course of life to this man shall be cruel in the commencement, and miserable in the middle, and very unhappy in the end." And during ten years after, which St. Dunstan lived, he reigned in peace; and after his death, the Danes came every year, ravaging the land, and attacking the king through the treason of Edric, earl of Shrewsbury, who every day betrayed the king's counsel to his enemies. This Ethelred begat Edmund Ironside on a foreign woman, who was his concubine. And of his married wife, Emma, who was sister of the duke of Normandy, he begat Alfred, who was betrayed by Godwin, earl of Kent, and Edward the Confessor, who is buried at Westminster. He reigned thirty-seven years, and died, and was buried at London in St. Paul's.

Emun Yrenside. Alvred, ki fut trai par Godwine. Seint Edward le confessor.

Iceti Emun Yrenesite regna après son pere por la prouesse de li. Sa seete e s'espée ne furent jammès tretes en vein. Iceti fu home de grant vigor, et de merveilluse suffrance. Nul ne li poeit vencre en bataille ne encontre ester, si la treison Edrith ne fust avenue. Car si come le rei Knut veneit par Engletere ausi come tyrant Eamun li vint à l'encontre e desconfist forment son ost. E à l'autre foiz quant il vint, Emun fu si confus par la traison de l'avantdit Edrith, k'il s'i conveneit partir son reaume avekes. E si fu enterré à Glastinburi. Il out engendré un fiz ki out noun Edward, ki dota la cruauté de Knut, e s'en fui en Hungrie après la mort son pere, e prist la soer au rei de Hungrie à femme.

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Edmund Ironside. Alfred, who was betrayed by Godwin. St. Edward the Confessor.

This Edmund Ironside reigned after his father through his prowess. His lance and his sword were never drawn in vain. He was a man of great vigour and of marvellous endurance. No one could overcome him in battle, or withstand him, if the treason of Edrith had not happened. For when king Cnut came through England, also like a tyrant, Edmund met him, and discomfited entirely his army. And the other time when he came, Edmund was so confounded by the treason of the aforesaid Edrith, that he was obliged there to divide his kingdom with him, and he was buried at Glastonbury. He had begotten a son whose name was Edward, who feared the cruelty of Cnut, and fled into Hungary after the death of his father, and took the sister of the king of Hungary to wife.

Edward son fiz, ki fu exilé. Rex Sweino, ex Danis.

Eadgar Etheling, son fiz. Seinte Margarete, sa fille. Emun son autre fiz. Cristine qui fut noneine.

REX CNUTO, EX DANIS.

Haraud Harefot. Hardeknut fu son autre fiz.

Iceti Knut le Danès si regna après la mort Emun Yreneside. E unkes devant li, puis le tens au grant Arthur, ne fu rei d'Engletere de si grant poer; car il fu seinor de Denmarche, et de Norway, e d'Escoce, e de Engletere après Emun Yreneside. Dedens le premer an de son corunement tuz ceus ki avoient tué le rei Emun par la voerie de Edrith le treitour si vindrent à lui en esperance de estre noblement regerdonez du rei Knut. E li rei fist asembler tut son baronage, e devant tuz fu la traison reconeue. E por ce

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Edward, his son, who was exiled. King Swein, of the Danes.

Eadgar Etheling, his son. Saint Margaret, his daughter. Edmund, his other son.

Christine, who was a nun.

KING CNUT, OF THE DANES.

Harold Harefoot. Hardeknut was his other son.

This Cnut the Dane reigned after the death of Edmund Ironside. And never before him, since the time of the great Arthur, was a king of England of so great power; for he was lord of Denmark, and of Norway, and of Scotland, and of England after Edmund Ironside. In the first year after his coronation, all those who had slain king Edmund through the treachery of Edrith the traitor came to him in hope of being nobly rewarded by king Cnut. And the king caused all his baronage to assemble, and before them all was the treason made evident. And

li rei Knut [les] fist trestuz morir de vileine mort. Après ce mut un contec à Londres, en un soler sor Tamise, entre le rei Knut e l'avant dit conte Edrith, e li counte en reprochant dist au rei, "Je gerpi mon dreit seignor naturel, e le fist tuer, e te fis livrer le reaume." E li rei ravissant la parole de sa bouche, dit : "Tu as parlé à la nusance de tun chef. Tu moras par dreit jugemen[t] por ce ke tu as ocis tun seignor naturel e mon frere en lei." E mentenant li furent les peez e les mains liés, e fu geté en Tamise. E issi peri li counte. Le rei Knut regna .xx. auz, e fu enterré a Wincester.

Iceti Eadward s'en foi en Hungrie por Knut li tyrant, où il engendra ceus ki sunt ci escriz. Mès la generacion de Margarete si ala avant.

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therefore king Cnut caused them all to die a disgraceful death. After this arose a quarrel at London, in a soler (upper room) over the Thames, between king Cnut and the aforesaid earl Edrith, and the earl said reproachingly to the king, "I deserted my rightful natural lord, and caused him to be slain, and delivered up the kingdom to thee." And the king, snatching the word from his mouth, said, "Thou hast spoken to the injury of thy head. Thou shalt die by just judgment, because thou hast slain thy natural lord and my brother in law." And immediately his feet and hands were bound, and he was thrown into the Thames. And thus perished the earl. King Cnut reigned twenty years, and was buried at Winchester.

This Edward fled into Hungary on account of Cnut the tyrant, where he begat those who are here written. But the generation of Margaret went before them.

Icete Margarete fu fille Edward, le fiz Emun Yreneside, rei de Engletere, k'ariva en Escoce par la force des venz, ki dekes là la chacerent par kas en la mer. La quele le rei d'Escoce Malcolf prist à femme, de la quele il engendra une fille ke avoit noun Maud. La quele le premer rei Henri de Engletere espousa après por la grant amor k'avoit esté longement entre eus. De la quele il engendra après une fille resemblabele à la mere, des vertuz e de noun. Icete Maud, fille au rei Henri, fu puis espousée à Henri l'empereor, c'est à savoir en l'an de grace .M. e .c. e .x. Après morut l'empereor sanz eyr, e l'emperice retorna en Engletere à son pere le rei Henri, la quele fu puis espousée à Gifferei Plantegenet, counte de Aungoue, de ki ele out un fiz ke out noun Henri. Iceti Henri après la mor son

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This Margaret was the daughter of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, who arrived in Scotland by violence of the winds, which drove her thither by chance on the sea. Whom Malcolm king of Scotland took to wife, upon whom he begat a daughter who was named Maude. Whom the first king Henry of England married afterwards, for the great love which had been long between them. Of whom he begat afterwards a daughter resembling her mother, in virtues and in name. This Maude, daughter of king Henry, was afterwards married to Henry the emperor, that is, in the year of grace a thousand and one hundred and ten. Afterwards the emperor died without heir, and the empress returned into England to her father king Henry, who was afterwards married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. Of whom she had a son, who was named Henry. This Henry, after the death of his

ael, c'est à savoir le premer rei Henri, si tint grant guerre encontre le rei Estene, ki teneit le regne à tort. La quele guerre dura .xvij. anz. E par la volunté de Deu celui en tens le an de grace .M. e .c. e cinquante quateremes si morut. E après sa mort celu meimes Henri duc de Normandie si conquit la corone du reaume.

Iceti Henri si est dit le secund. E ceste ligne dure au cercle ou Maud la fille au rei d'Escoce à seint Margarete est escrite.

Iceti Haraud Harefot fu bastard, e engendré de Knut en la fille au counte Efflem. Il regna après son pere .iiij. anz e .iiij. mois, e morut, e fu enterré à Wesmouster.

HAROLDUS HAREFOTE, EX DANIS II.

Iceti Hardeknut regna après son frere. E el secund an

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grandfather, that is, the first king Henry, held great war against king Stephen, who held the kingdom wrongfully. Which war lasted seventeen years. And by God's will, he in the year of grace a thousand and one hundred and fifty-four, died. And after his death, this same Henry, duke of Normandy, conquered the crown of the realm. This Henry is called the second. And this line lasts to the circle where Maude, daughter of the king of Scotland by St. Margaret, is inscribed.

This Harold Harefoot was bastard, and begotten by Cnut on the daughter of earl Efflem. He reigned after his father four years and four months, and died, and was buried at Westminster.

HAROLD HAREFOTE, OF THE DANES II.

This Hardeknut reigned after his brother. And in the second year

ke ceti regna fu grant chatel rendu as Deneis, c'est à saver .xxi. M. lib'. e .cc. e .ix. lib'. E derechif ovekes .xxij. neff .xi. M. lib'. et. xlviii. lib'. Iceti fu rei de si tresgrant largesce, ke il feseit appareiller chescun jor quatrefois reaus mangers en sa cort. E en tel an meimes, c'est à saver le secund k'il regna, il fu trové mort en une boverie, e fu enterré à Wyncestre.

HARDICNUTUS EX DANIS V.

En an de grace .M. e .xl. douseme Edward, le fiz au rei Ethelred, fu rapelé de Normandie, où il estoit nurri; e il regna après les Daneis si come dreturel eyr. Iceti par la force des Englès prist à femme la file Godwyne le fort, counte de Kent, ke fu la soer Haraud, en esperance de

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that he reigned was great property given to the Danes, that is 21 thousand pounds and two hundred and nine pounds. And immediately afterwards, with 22 ships, eleven thousand pounds, and 48 pounds. He was a king of so great liberality, that he caused to be laid out every day four times a royal meal in his court. And in one particular year, that is the second of his reign, he was found dead in a drinking-bout, and was buried at Winchester.

HARDICNUT THE FIFTH OF THE DANES.

In the year of grace a thousand and forty-two, Edward, son of King Ethelred, was recalled from Normandy where he was bred; and he reigned after the Danes as rightful heir. He by strength of the English took to wife the daughter of Godwin the strong, earl of Kent, who was

linée ke fust à venir. Nequedent il ne la tocha pas charneaument. Car il demora virge. Iceti Edward repela de Hungrie ses nevous e ses neces, c'est à saver Edgar Etheling, k'il ama especiaument, e desireit k'il fust son yer e successor de reaume. E li peisible Edward regna .xxiiij. anz, e vi. mois, e xx. jours. E si trespassa de ceste vie au regne celestre la veile de la Tyffaine. E Edgar Etheling, regardant les choses de Engletere en tribulacion après la mort son oncle, il fist garnir ses neff, e entra e li e ses soers, e avoit en porpos de retorner en Hungrie où il fu né e norri. Mès par une tempeste ke lor nesseit en la mer, il ariverent en Escoce. E ce fu l'encheison ke Margarete la fille Edward, ke fu fiz Emun Yreneside, fust mariée à Malcolf le rei d'Escoce. De ki un livre ki est

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the sister of Harold, in hope of lineage which was to come. Nevertheless he never touched her fleshly, for he remained a maid. This Edward recalled from Hungary his nephews and his nieces, namely, Edgar Etheling, whom he loved especially, and desired that he might be his heir and successor to the kingdom. And the peaceful Edward reigned 24 years and 6 months and 20 days. And so departed this life for the celestial kingdom on the eve of the Epiphany. And Edgar Atheling, regarding the affairs of England in tribulation, after the death of his uncle, he caused his ships to be furnished, and entered both himself and his sisters, and had in purpose to return into Hungary, where he was born and bred. But through a tempest which then arose on the sea, they arrived in Scotland. And this was the cause that Margaret, the daughter of Edward, who was son of Edmund Ironside, was married to Malcolm, king of

fest de ce demoustre plus plenerement le honorable vie de lui e sa mort preciouse.

SANCTUS EDWARDUS CONFESSOR, XIIJ.

Iceti seint Edward, home de pité e plein de dreiture, puis il comensa à regner, il eveilla la lei ke fu endormie lxviij. anz, par le conseil del baronage de Engletere, e puis le conferma. E quant ele fu confermée, si fu appelé la le au rei Edward, ne mi por ce k'il la trovast premerement, mès por ce k'ele fu lessée e oblié, puis le jorir au rei Edgar, sun ael, ki premerement la trova, si cum l'en dit, dekes a son tens, c'est à saver .lxviij. anz. Iceti Edward la renovela, e la bailla a garder si come la sue.

Les uns dient ke seint Edward, veant la mauveisté de

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Scotland; of whom a book which is made on this subject displays more fully the honourable life and precious death.

ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, XIII.

This St. Edward, a man of pity and full of justice, after he began to reign, he awoke the law, which was asleep 68 years, by the counsel of the baronage of England, and afterwards confirmed it; and, when it was confirmed, it was called the law of King Edward, not because he found it first, but because it was left and forgotten since the days of King Edgar, his ancestor, who first found it, as people say, until his time, that is 68 years. This Edward renewed it, and gave it to keep as his.

Some say that St. Edward, seeing the wickedness of his people, and

sa gent, e noméement le orgoil de les fiz Godwyn, c'est à saver de Haraud, de Tosti, de Curthi, e de Lefwin, e des autres freres, il apa[r]cust ke ce ne poeit pas estre ferm e estable, ke il avoit en porpos de Edgar Etheling son neveu. E por ce il establi devant sa mort Willem Bastard, ke fu duc de Normandie, e son cosin, e fort home e batillous, de estre sun successor du reaume, le quel regne l'avan[t]-dit Willeme bastard porchasa e cunquid vigerousement à grant victorie.

REX HAROLDUS, FILIUS GODWINI COMITIS ESSEX.

Iceti Haraud, fiz au counte de Kent Godwin, e frere à la reine, si regna par force e par lingnage, après la mort seint Edward le confessor, e se corouna li meimes à Westmoster. Iceti regna un anz, ou .ix. mois, solum les uns,

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namely the pride of the sons of Godwin, that is to say of Harold, of Tosti, of Curthi, and of Lefwin, and of the other brothers, he perceived that that could not be firm and stable which he had in purpose for Edgar Etheling his nephew. And therefore he arranged before his death that William the Bastard, who was duke of Normandy, and his cousin, and a strong man and warlike, should be his successor of his kingdom ; which kingdom aforesaid the foresaid William the Bastard obtained and conquered vigorously by great victory.

KING HAROLD, SON OF GODWIN, EARL OF ESSEX.

This Harold, son to Godwin earl of Kent, and brother to the queen, reigned by force and by lignage, after the death of St. Edward the Confessor, and crowned himself at Westminster. He reigned one year, or nine months only, according to others, and after he was disinherited,

tant solemen, e puis fu deserité, e feru de un dart parmi le cors en bataille, e fu enterré à Watham. E Willem, duc de Normandie, cunqueist la victorie. E iluec por les almes ki furent ocis, est une eglise fete de la bataille.

Rollo, le premer duc de Normandie.
Willem son fiz.
Ricard sanz pour, li fiz Willem.

Ricard le secund. Robert erceveke de Roan. Mauger. Willem Counte de Angou. Emme sa fille.

Awis, sa fille. Maud, sa fille. Ricard le tiers. Robert, son fiz. Willem le moine.

Alice countesce de E. W. counte de Gail. Mauger erceves. Robert counte de An'. Johan l'eveske. Alvred, ki fu tiur.

Edward le confessor. Allein Giu Willem bastard.

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and was struck through the body with an arrow in battle, and was buried at Waltham. And William duke of Normandy gained the victory. And there for the souls of those who were slain is made a church of the Battle.

Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy.
William, his son.
Richard sanz Peur, son of William.

Richard the Second. Robert, archbishop of Rouen. Mauger. William, count of Anjou. Emma, his daughter. Awis, his daughter. Maud, his daughter. Richard the third. Robert, his son. William, the monk. Alice, countess of E. W., count of Gail. Mauger, the archbishop. Robert, count of An. John, the bishop. Alfred, who was turi. Edward, the Confessor. Allen. Giu. William, the bastard.

WILLELMUS BASTARDUS, CONQUESTOR, XXIJ.

Iceti Willem bastard, cunqueror de Engletere, conquit le reaume par bataille de Haraud, ki le tint a tort, li quis, puis k'il avoit regné xii. anz, ou vint, solum les uns, il morut el cinquante nevime an de son age, e en le an de grace .M. e utante setime, e en l'an de grace .M. e lxvii., le jor de Noel, il fu corouné de l'erceveke de Everwik.

Robert Cortehuse, son fiz. Willem le Rous, son fiz. Ricard, ki morut. Henri le clerc.

Ele, la duchesse de Bla. Cecille, ke fu abbasse. Custance la contesse de B. La quarte morut.

La cinkeme, ke morut.

REX WILLELMUS ROUSE.

En le an de grace .M. e utante seteme, Willem le Rous

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WILLIAM THE BASTARD, THE CONQUEROR, XXII.

This William the bastard, conqueror of England, conquered the realm by battle of Harold, who held it wrongfully, who, after he had reigned 12 years, or 20 according to some, he died in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and in the year of grace a thousand and eighty-seven, and in the year of grace a thousand and sixty-seven, the day of Christmas, he was crowned by the archbishop of York.

Robert Courthose, his son. William Rufus, his son. Richard, who died. Henry, the clerk. Ela, duchess of Blois. Cecilia, who was abbess. Constance, the countess of B. The fourth daughter died. The fifth who died.

KING WILLIAM RUFUS.

In the year of grace a thousand and eighty-seven, William Rufus

regna après son pere. Icelui ala chacer en la novele forest, e fu espié de Water Tyrel, si fu feru de une satée, e morut. Iceti feseit tut jors quanque il poeit de mal. Il estoit mauvès as estranges, e pire à suens, e trèmalurus à li meimes. Tote la chose ke pleseit à Deu e à ceus ki Deu amoient, si depleseit au roi e à ceus ki le rei amoient. Il morut, e fu enterré à Wincestre. A ki enterement tan i voit de joie ke à poines i avoit il point de lerme plorée. Car en tens à celui rei seint Anseaume fu despoilé de tuz ses bens, e si fu exulé dekes en la fin de la vie de cetui rei Willem. E sint Wlstan, ki fu eveske de Wilescestre, e home de seinte vie, trepassa gloriousement de cest cecle à Deu en la joie pardurabele.

Maud, la fille à la reine d'Escoce, e femme au premer rei Henri. — Rex Henricus primus xxxv$^{u}$.

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reigned after his father. He went to hunt in the New Forest, and was spied by Walter Tyrel, and was struck by an arrow, and died. He did always all the evil that he could. He was bad to strangers, and worse to his own, and very unfortunate to himself. Everything which pleased God and those who loved God, displeased the king and those who loved the king. He died, and was buried at Winchester. At whose burial there was seen so much joy, that there was not a tear shed. For in the time of that king, St. Anselm was despoiled of all his goods, and he was exiled until the end of the life of this king William. And St. Wulstan, who was bishop of Worcester, and a man of holy life, departed gloriously from this world to God in joy everlasting.

Maud, daughter of the king of Scotland, and wife to the first king Henry. — King Henry the first, 30th.

Willem, son fiz, peri en la mer.

Maud, sa fille, ki fu emperice de Roume, e contasse de Aungeu. Rex Stephanus, xix.

Iceti Estene, ki fu fiz à Ele, la ducheise, regna à tort e encontre leal serment, e retint la coroune tut le tens de sa vie en guerre e en traval. La guerre fu mult crueus, e dura .xvii. anz, e si fina en le an de grace .M. e .c. e cinquante quatre, mè[s] por ce ke meimes cel an, c'est à savver le utime kalende de Novembre, li re[i] Estene morut, e fu enterré noblement à grant honor en l'eglise de Faveresham, ke il fist fere.

Henri, son fiz, e conte de Aungou. Rex Henricus secundus, filius imperatricis, xxv[u].

Le duc de Normandie, Henri, oiant noveles par certein

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William, his son, perished in the sea.

Maud, his daughter, who was empress of Rome and countess of Anjou.

King Stephen, 19th.

KING STEPHEN, 19.

This Stephen who was son of Ela the duchess, reigned wrongfully, and contrary to loyal oath, and retained the crown all the time of his life in war and labour. The war was very cruel, and lasted seventeen years, and ended in the year of grace a thousand and a hundred and fifty-four, but because this same year, that is to say on the eighth kalend of November, king Stephen died, and was buried nobly with great honour at the church of Faversham, which he caused to be built.

Henry, his son, and Count of Anjou.

KING HENRY THE SECOND, SON OF THE EMPRESS, 25th.

The duke of Normandy, Henry, hearing news by a certain messenger

message de la mort Estevene, si vint en Engletere, e fu receu corteisement de la clergie, e à grant assemblé del puple, e fu corouné come rei de Thebaut erseveske de Canterbire, c'est à saver le Diemainge del quatorzeme Kalende de Jenuver, à Westmoster, li quel prist meintenant en propres tos les citez e les chautès, totes les choses k'aparteneint à la coroune, e fist metre hors du reaume tuz les aliens. E en meimes cel an, Thomas, ercediacre de Canterbire, fu fet chaunceler del regne e erceveske Canterbire, ki fu martrizé.

Meimes cetui Henri le secund, puis ke il out regné .xxxiiij. anz, e .vij. mois, e .v. jors, il morut, e en l'an de grace .M. e .c. utante nevime, as utaves de seint Pere e seint Pol, e fu enterré à Fonteraud. E en son tens seint Thomas fu martyrizé.

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of the death of Stephen, came into England, and was received courteously by the clergy, and in a great assembly of the people, and was crowned as king by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, namely, on Sunday, the fourteenth kalend of January, at Westminster, who took thereupon as his own all the cities and the castles, all things which belonged to the crown, and caused to be expelled from the kingdom all aliens. And in this same year, Thomas, archdeacon of Canterbury, was made chancellor of the kingdom, and archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyrized.

This same Henry the second, after he had reigned 34 years and seven months and five days, died, and in the year of grace a thousand and one hundred and eighty-nine, on the octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul, and was buried at Fontevrard. And in his time St. Thomas was martyrized.

Willem,
ki morut enfant.

Henri,
ki fu dit juvene rei.

Ricard,
ki fu li pruz.

Maud,
ducheisse de Saxoine.

Geffrei,
conte de Bretaine.

Alienore,
reine de Castelle.

Johanne,
contasse de Tolouse.

Johan,
ki fu puis rei.

Henri,
duc de Saxoine.

Otes
le emperor.

Artur
de Bretaigne.

Alienore
la brette.

Dame Blanche,
reine de France.

Reimun le grant,
conte de Tholouse.

REX RICARDUS PRIMUS POST CONQUESTUM.

Après la mort au rei Henri le secund, son fiz Richard regna, e fu corouné le tiers nones de Septembre, en l'an de grace .M. e .c. e nonante un meis. E en tens sivant li rei de France Felipe e li avantdit Richard, rei de Engleterre, pristrent lor chemin en un conduit vers la terre

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William, who died infant.

Henry, who was called the young king.

Richard, who was the gallant.

Maud, duchess of Saxony.

Geoffrey, count of Brittany.

Elienore, queen of Castilla.

Joan, countess of Toulouse.

John, who was afterwards king.

Henry, duke of Saxony.

Otho, the emperor.

Arthur, of Britanny.

Eleanor, the Breton.

Dame Blanche, queen of France.

Raimond, the Great, count of Toulouse.

KING RICHARD THE FIRST, AFTER THE CONQUEST.

After the death of king Henry the second, his son Richard reigned, and was crowned on the third of the nones of September, in the year of grace a thousand and one hundred and ninety-one; and in the time following, the king of France, Philippe, and the foresaid Richard, king of England, took their way in one company towards the Holy Land, and the king of

seinte, e li rei de France ala devant. E li rei Richard de Engletere, entrant après en la mer, avoit ovekes lui .xiij. neff mult granz, c'on apele busses, à treis maneres de veiles. E si avoit ovekes lui .c. neff chargés e .l. galies, li quel ariva à Cipre de x. jors après. E Currath, seignur de Chipre, li vint à l'encontre, e li defendi le havene. Dont li rei Richard enbrase de ire si comensa medlée ovekes son enemi, e le venki, e li fit lier, e prist ses tresors. E si cum il out ordené totes les choses illuc à sa volunté, il sivi le rei de France à grant glorie. E si cum il fu en la mer, il vit une nef bien grant ke l'en apele dromun, ki li vint à l'encontre, e cele prist-il, e fist naer en la mer .M. et .ccc. paiens, e .cc. garder tuz vis. Enaprès il prist Damiete, e autres chausteaus veisins

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France went before. And king Richard of England, putting to sea afterwards had with him thirteen very large ships which are called busses, with three manner of sails. And he had also with him a hundred ships laden, and fifty gallies, who arrived at Cyprus ten days afterwards. And Currath, lord of Cyprus, came to meet him, and forbade him the harbour. Upon which king Richard, burning with anger, began the combat with his enemy, and vanquished him, and caused him to be put in bonds, and took his treasures. And when he had ordered all things there at his will, he followed the king of France with great glory. And as he was on the sea he saw a very large ship called dromon, which came against him, and he took this and caused to drown in the sea a thousand and three hundred pagans, and to keep two hundred all alive. And thereafter he took Damietta, and other neighbouring castles towards Babylonia

devers Babilonie de main armée, e .vij.$^{M}$ chameus chargés de totes maneres de richesces, si les departi par grant franchise à trestout son ost. E puis repeira à ses propretez, si passa par Osteruche, de Osteruche e detenu par la treison de Franceis, la quele treison fu puis esprovée. Car le rei de France Felipe, retornant de la terre seinte, ki avoit envie à ses benurez fes, si mist démentirs la terre de Normandie en tribulacion, e ocupa les chausteus e les garnisons, dekes celui meimes Richard, le rei glorious, retorna en Normandie, après la raunson ke fu fete au derein. Si cum il vint en Aquitaigne après le veage de outremer, e dresceit son chemin vers Engletere, il assegeit le castel de Chabis à tut son ost, ke le rei de France avoit occupé, e là fu il feru de un dart envenimé.

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with armed force, and seven thousand camels laden with all kinds of riches, and he distributed them with great liberality among all his army. And then he returned to his estates, and passed through Austria. By Austria he is detained through the treason of the French, which treason was afterwards proved. For the King of France, Philippe, returning from the Holy Land, who was envious of his fortunate acts, put on his way the land of Normandy in tribulation, and occupied the castles and garrisons, until Richard himself, the glorious king, returned into Normandy, after the ransom which was made to the latter. As he came into Aquitaine after the voyage from beyond the seas, and directed his road towards England, he laid siege to the castle of Chabis with all his host, which the King of France had occupied, and there he was struck by a poisoned dart.

Allas ! il morut, au .vij. Kalendes de Averil, en l'an de grace .M. e .c. nonante neveme, e fu enterré à Fonteraud as pes son pere.

### REX JOHANNES.

Iceti Johan regna après son frere rei Richard. Iceti fist .iij. maneres de seremens, c'est à saver k'il amered e honorreit seint eglise e ses ordineires, e si ostireit le[s] mauveis leis, e establireit les bones, e hauncereit dreiture e justice el regne. Allas ! quel dolor ! Entre tuz reis crestiens il fu devant le plus franc, e par son ein degré de franc si se fist serf, e mist le glorious reaume de Engletere à truage. E quant il out regné .xviij. anz e .v. mois, après mult de tribulacions, e divers travaus, e les

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Alas ! he died, on the 7th of the kalends of April, in the year of grace one thousand and one hundred and ninety-nine, and was buried at Fontevrard, at the feet of his father.

### KING JOHN.

This John reigned after his brother king Richard. He made three several oaths, namely, that he would love and honour holy church and its ordinaries, and that he would abolish bad laws and establish good ones, and that he would support right and justice in his reign. Alas ! what grief ! Among all christian kings, he was previously the most free, and from his own degree of free he made himself serf, and made the glorious realm of England a tributary. And when he had reigned eighteen years and five months, after much of tribulations, and divers

pertes de ses terres de outremere, il trespassa de cest siecle en grant amerture de pensée, e fu enterré à Wilecestre.

Henri, son premer fiz. Ricard, ki fu rei de Allemaine. Isabelle, le emperice.

Alianore, countesse de Penbroc. Johanne, ke fu reine d'Escoce.

Iceti Alienore fu mariée premerement à Willem le Marescal le jovene, e après à Symon de Monford, ki engendra d'ele ses sis enfanz ki sunt çi escriz.

Henri de Alemaine. Emun. Henri de Munford. Symon de Munford. Henri de Munford.

Guy de Munford. Ricarde de Munford. Alienor de Munford.

REX HENRICUS TERCIUS.

Iceti Henri li ters regna après son pere Johan. Iceti

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labours, and the losses of his lands beyond sea, he departed from this world in great bitterness of thought, and was buried at Worcester.

Henry, his first son. Richard, who was king of Alemaine. Isabelle, the empress. Alianore, countess of Pembroke.

Joane, who was queen of Scotland.

This Alienore was married first to William le Mareschal the younger, and afterwards to Simon de Montfort, who begat upon her his six children, who are here written.

Henri de Alemaine Edmund. Henry de Montford. Simon de Montford. Henry de Montford. Guy de Montford.

Richard de Montford. Alienor de Montford.

KING HENRY THE THIRD.

This Henry the Third reigned after his father John. This Henry is

Henri e dit le tiers, por ce k'il est entitlé en cronikes e en escriz e en chartris ne mie por la reison de noun, mès par la reison de real seignurie ou de digneté. Car si le premer Henri le fiz au Conqueror soit conté, e puis Henri le fiz à l'emperice, e après le fiz à celui Henri ki fu dit Henri le jovene rei, sanz doute iceti sera le quart Henri. Mès por ce ke celui Henri ki fu dit le jovene rei ne regna mie, kar il morud au vivant son pere, por ce par la reison de ceus ki regnerent iceli Henri si est dit li tiers.

Iceti Henri, dedens le diseme an de son age, le jor sein Symon e sein Jude, si fu corrouné à grant joie. Al quel corrounement il jura ke il portereit honor e pes e reverence à Deu e à seint eglise e à ses ordineires, e ce fist-il noblement. Iceti comensa la novele ovre de West-

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called the Third because he is so entitled in chronicles and writings and charters, not by right of the name, but by right of real lordship or dignity. For if the first Henry, the son of the Conqueror, be counted, and after Henry the son of the empress, and afterwards the son of that Henry who was called Henry the young king, without doubt this would be the fourth Henry. But because that Henry who was called the young king did not reign, for he died while his father was still living, therefore, reckoning those who reigned, this Henry is called the Third.

This Henry the Second, in the tenth year of his age, on the day of St. Simon and St. Jude, was crowned with great joy. At which coronation he swore that he would bear honour and peace and reverence to God and to Holy Church and to its ordinaries; and this he did nobly. He began the new work at Westminster, in honour of God, and of

moster à l'honor de Deu e de seint Pere e de seint Edward. En son tens fu la guerre en Engletere entre le rei e le[s] barons, e la bataille de Lewes feri en l'an de grace .M. e .cc. e .lx. e quatere mes. E après en l'an sivant Symon de Munford si fu occis à la bataille de Evesham. E quant il out regné .lvi. anz, il trepassa gloriousement de cest cecle, en l'an de grace .M. e .cc., e si fu enterré.....à Wemoster.

Edward, son fiz. Margarete, sa fille. Emun, son fiz. Beatris, sa fille.

Katerine, ke morut enfant.

REX EDWARDUS PRIMUS POST CONQUESTUM.

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St. Peter, and of St. Edward. In his time was the war in England between the king and the barons, and the battle of Lewes struck in the year of grace a thousand and two hundred and sixty and four. And afterwards in the following year Simon de Monfort was slain at the battle of Evesham. And when he had reigned fifty-six years, he departed gloriously from this world, in the year of grace one thousand and two hundred, and was buried at Westminster.

Edward, his son. Margarete, his daughter. Edmund, his son. Beatrice, his daughter.

Catherine, who died an infant.

KING EDWARD THE THIRD AFTER THE CONQUEST.

No. II.

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. . . . ment cum en Engleterre. E pur ceo ke Engleterre est semblable al ciel, e les Engleis as angeles, en loenge de Engleterre dist un versifiure ces vers :

Illa quidem longo celebri splendore beata,
Glebis, lacte, favis supereminet Insula cunctis.
Qui regit ille Deus, spumanti cujus ab ore
Profluit Oceanus.

Et paulo post :

Testes Londoniæ ratibus, Wintonia Baccho,
Herfordia grege, Wigornia fruge redundans,
Bado lacu, Salesberia feris, Cantuaria pisce,
Eboracum silvis, Exonia clara metallis,
Norwicum Dacis, Hibernis Cestria, Gallis
Sicestria, Noragenis Dunolma propinquans.
Testis Lincolniæ gens infinita decore,
Testis Heli formosa situ, Rovecestria visu.

Pus que nus avum dit du pris d'Engleterre, si lerrum ataunt, e parlerum de ceus ke regnerent de Englès, de Fr.....les uns par eritage, e les uns par.....de bataile, e parlerums de nos naturels reis, e de qui il nasquirent, e

comencerum del noble.....Ethelbert le fiz Ailmund, que fu rei de Westsex, e par bataile venquit tus les autres reis, e conquist par force la seinurie de tut Engleterre, sicum vus verrez desuz.

Après la avaundite partir de regiuns, les avaundis set reis se entrecombaterent, e les uns occirent les autres, e dunc fu la terre en cink regiuns, issi que le primer regna taunsolomentenKent, e le secunde, ceo est à saver le rei de Westsex, de l'occident, aveit la seinurie de Sureie e de Susex, e le cunté de Suthamtoun, e de Willtone, e de Barkesire, e de Somersete, e de Dorsete, e de Devenesire, e de Cornewaile, e aveit ces esvekes, de Cicestre, e de Wincestre, de Salisbiri, de Ba, que jadis fu à Welles, de Excestre, en qui liu furent jadis dous, dunt l'un fu à Cridintone, e l'autre à Seint Germain. Le tiers si aveit la seinurie de la Marche, e aveit ces cuntées, Gloucestre, Hereford, Wircestre, Salopebiri, Cestre, Stafford, Derbi, Notingham, Leicestre, Lincole, Northamtone, Warwik, Oxenford, Bokingham, Huntingdun, e demi Bedeford, e aveit ces esveskes, de Hereford, de Wircestre, de Coventre, que est apele de Cestre, e de Nicole. Le quart, ceo est à saver de l'orient, tint Estsex, e Middelsex, Hertefordsire, Sufolk, Norfolk, e la metté de Bedefordsire, e aveit tres esveskes, de Lundres, de Eli, de Theford, que ore est apelé de Norwiz. Le quinte, ceo est à saver le rei

de Norhumberlande, aveit tote la terre ultre Humbre, sicum l'em poet ver en figure desus escrist.

### BRITHRITH, REI DE WESTSEX.

Iceste Brithrith fu un des cink reis de Engleterre, quant le realme fu parti en cink.

### AETHELBERT, LE FIZ AILMUND, REGNA .XXXVIJ. ANZ.

Iceste Aethelbert, fiz Ailmund, fu né e nuri en Westsex, que comensa en sa juvente de estre pruz e vailaunt, mès le rei Brithrith, que dunc regna en Westsex, se getta tusjurs par mal e le coveita de occire, pur ceo qu'il dota qu'il teudrait à li e à ses eiris sun regne. Dunt memes celi Ethelbert fuwi jeske en Fraunce, e là aprist-il curteisies en bons murs, e aprist mult de armes, e à cele tens regna Charles le graunt en Fraunce, e là demora Ethelbert jeske à la mort Brithrith. E après la mort Brithrith, si envoierent les Engleis après Ethelbert, e le feseint rei, lequel Ethelbert, par sun sen e par sa pruesse, e par cunsail des haus hommes de la terre, moveit gwere encuntre les autres reis, e dura la guere .xx. e .viij. anz. ; e puis qu'il les aveit tuz vencus, si regna en pes .ix. anz, e fu tut le tenz de sun regne .xxxvij. anz, e puis morust, e est enterré à Wincestre.

Iceste Aethelwlf regna après sun pere Aethelbert. Icesti dona à Deu la dime hide de terre de tut Engle-

terre, franche e quite de tote manere de servise seculer, pur pestre e vestir les povres, e puis ala à Rome, e dona à seint Pere chescun an de chescune meson d'Engleterre un dener, k'est apelé encore le dener seint Pere. Estre ceo il dona chescun an à Rome .ccc. besaunz, ceo est à saver, à la lumere seint Pere .c., e à la lumere seint Pol .c., e à l'apostoile .c., e puis k'il aveit demoré à Rome un an, retorna par Fraunce, e prist la fille Charles le Cauf à femme, e puis après dous anz morut, e est enterré à Wincestere. E fu tut le tens de sun regne .xx. anz e .v. mois. Iceste Ethwlf aveit quatre fiz, si cum il sunt mis ici. Ethelwlf le fiz Athelbert regna .xx. ans et .v. moys.

| Ethelbald, | Ethelbrith, | Etheldred, | Alvred, |
|---|---|---|---|
| regna .v. anz. | regna .v. anz. | regna .v. ans. | le tresage rei, regna .xx. e .ix. ans e... |

Les dous freres Ethelbald e Ethelbrith partirent le regne entre eus, e regnerent ensemble, mès Ethelbald morust après .v. mois, e Ethelbrith regna après li, e tint le regne enterement .v. anz.

† Iceste Etheldred vailaunt chevaler estoit, prodome quant à Deu e vailaunt à secle, recut le realme après la mort Ethelbrith sun frere ; mès les Daneis le guerre[i]nt mult egrement, issi que neof fois dedenz un an donerent champele bataile sauns autres asaus. Mès il li venqui sovent, e relement fu vencu. Mès fet à remembrer qu'il

dona à Daneis une bataile sur Assendoune, que vindrent od dous reis e .vj. contes, e graunt host, e departirent lur host en dous parties, dunt la une fu baillé as reis, e la autre as cuntes. E le rei Etheldred parti sun ost en dous parties, dunt il retint.....e part.....e l'autre partie bailla à Alvred sun frere de aler encuntre les cuntes e les baruns. E dura cele bataile tut un jour, e puis se reposerent. Mès lendemain matin taunt que le rei Etheldred oy sa messe, Alvred sun frere od sun ost hastivement ala à la bataile, e les Daneis vindrent cuntre li à graunt suer, e resturent forment cuntre els, dunt les Englès furent forment espountez, e à poi qu'il ne se tornerent à la fute, e enveerent hastivement pur le rei. Mès il ne voleit en nule manere issir avant que la messe le comaunda à Deu, e dunc prist il les armes. E kant il vint al lui de la bataile, il se seina de la crois, e asaili egrement les Daneis, e à grant force peerca l'ost le rei Oseg, e feri le rei Oseg parmi de une launce, e occist l'autre de sa espée, e si.....tel mor (?) venqui tuz les cuntes, od tut lur ost. Mès allas! il vesqui poi de tens après, e regnait solomент .v. anz, e morut, e est enterré a Wimburne.

Alvred, le fiz Ethelwlf, regna après Ethelred sun frere, e fu en totes choses sages e cointes. Iceste fu le primer rei que fu enoint, e recut la corone del realme de l'apos-

toile Leon le quart, le an de l'incarnacion .dccc. e .lxxij. E quant il returna de Rome, il fist garder si bien la pes en la terre, qu'il fist pendre besanz de or parmi les chauns, e là où les chemins e les sentes se assemblerent, e sur les arbres, e nul ne les osa tocher ne toler. Iceste departi sun tresor e ses rentes en dous parties, dunt il partie la une meité en treis, des quels il assigna la une partie † à les ministres de sa court, e l'autre partie à se[s] overers en divers lius, e la tierce partie as povres estraunges. E l'autre meité de ces rentes devisa en quatre parties, la primere partie à povres e à meseises d'Engletere, e la secunde as povres religious, e la tirce à povres clers, e le quarte as povres Englès utre mere. E tote la meité de sun purchas qu'il poit par dreite purchacer dona as povres abbaies. E il lestabli mult les leis que encore sunt al secle, e puis que aveit regné en graunt travaile .xx. e .viij. anz e demi, il se lessa morer, e est enterré à Wincestre.

Memes ceste Alvred ordina sa vie en tele manere. Il departi le jour naturel en .xxiiij. houres, e puis les devisa en treis parties, dunt il despendi les .viij. hures en lessuns e en orasons, e les autres .viij. en sun cors refere e aisere e reposer, e les autres viij. hures à parlementer e tretir de l'estat e del governement de sun regne, e en ceste manere se garda sa vie en tot, e aveit

un clerk en sa chapelle, que fu entendaunt del tut à ces hures departir e pur alumer les cierges en chapel.

### ELFLED LA SAGE, FILLE ALVRED.

Ceste Elfled fu la plus sage femme del munde, e par sun sen aida mult à Edward sun frere à governer son realme. Iceste Elfled fu dona al counte Edred à femme, e puis que ele aveit un enfaunt porté ele ne voleit unkes suffrir que son baron la tochast charnelement, e diseit qu'il ne afirt mie à fille de rei amer tel delit dunc taunt de angwise e peine ensuit de enfaunt porter.

Edward le veil, fiz Alvred le rei,
regna .xx. e .iiij. ans.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edcild la bele, reine de Fraunce. | Elfled, que fu noneine. | Adelstan, sun primer fiz, regna xx. e vj. anz. | Edwine, le secund fiz. | Edrith, que fu noneine. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edmund, le tierz fiz. | Edred, le quart fiz, regna .ix. anz e demi. | Seinte Edburgh. |

† Iceste Edward, le fiz Alvred, ne fu pas si sage de lettrure cum sun pere, mès il fu plus glorius e plus de real poer. Il fu cointes, e de grant force, e tint le realme d'Engletere à grant force, e en checune bataile qu'il entra aveit la victorie, e pur pour de lui issirent les Daneis hors d'Engletere, e ne oseint unquis returnir tant cum il vesquist. Iceste Edward de treis femmes qu'il espusa engendra .v. fiz e .ix. filles, dunt les treis entrerent

en religion. Icesti establi .vij. esveskes, e lur assigna esveschées; e puis qu'il aveit regné .xx. e .iiij. anz, ceo lessa morir, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

EDMUND, LE FRERE ADELSTAN LE REI, REGNA .VJ. ANZ E DEMI.

Icesti Edmund regna après sun frere Adelstan quant il fu de l'age de .xvij. ans, e tint le realme .vj. ans e demi. Icesti Edmund chaca hors d'Engletere tuz les Daneis e les Normauns e tuz les aliens, e puis que totez choses lui furent venu à volenté, al drein fu il tray e confuz. Kar sicum il fust venuz à Canterberie à la feste seint Austin, il vit là un larun k'il out exilé que out nun Jon, e le rei le assailli egrement, e le prist forment par les temples, e l'abati à tere. Mès le larun saka une espée, dunt il esteit priviement ceint, e feri le rei parmi le quer, e nafra plusurs de sa meiné. Mès à derein fu le larun occis, e le rei fu enterré à Glastenberie.

Edred, le fiz Edward, regna après ses freres .ix. anz e demi. Icesti fu pruz e hardi sicum sun pere e ses freres, e regna sul en Engleterre, e morust en bon fin; e pur ceo qu'il fust seint home e net, seint Dunstan oi à sa fin la voiz des angeles disanz, "Ore passe Edred, e dort en nostre Seignur." Il regna .ix. anz e demi, e morut, e gist à Wincestre.

### EDWINE, SUN PRIMER FIZ, REGNA .IIIJ. ANZ.

Icesti Edwine, le fiz Edmund, regna après Edred .iiij. anz. Icesti esteit lecheres, e malement se contint vers Deus, e vers le siecle, e vers totez genz. E quant il fu mort, vint un diable à seint Dunstan, e dit que celi que tant le aveit pursiwi fu mort, pur ceo qu'il entendi que seint Dunstan serreit heité que les diables le aveient porté en enferne. Mès seint Dunstan se mist en lermes, e pria pur lui à nostre seignur Jhesu Crist, jeskes taunt k'il ust deliveré de mains des diables, e le ust prié pardun. Tant cum cesti regna, fu seinte Eglise indali abbessé. Icesti Edwin fu trebeaus, mès il se dona tut al delit de sa char, issi que le jour de son coronement il ravi à un grant home riche sa femme pur sa beauté, e fu sa cosine. Icest pursiwi forsment seint eglise, e nomément seint Dunstan; e après ceo qu'il aveit regné .iiij. anz, morut de vile mort, e est enteré à Wincestre.

### EDGAR, LE SECUND FIZ, QUE FU APELÉ LE PAISABLE REI, REGNA .XVJ. ANZ.

Quant cesti Edgar nasquist, oi seint Dunstan les angeles chauntanz, e disanz: "Pes en tere taunt cum cesti dure e regnera e Dunstan vivera," e tut issint avint-il. Il fu de .xvj. anz quant il comensa à regner, e il fu home de

grant bunté e de grant valur, e cher, amiable à Deu e à tote gent, e regna .xvj. anz e demi en bone pes e en tote manere de plenté. Nul ne fu plus dreiturel de lui, ne plus red pur justice tenir, ne il regarda la persone de nuli, quar il juggera le riche ausi cum le povere solum sun trespas.

† Icesti Adelstan, le fiz Edward, regna après sun pere. Icesti fu le plus beaus homme que l'em seust, mès il vesqui poi de vie, pur ceo qu'il fust sovent alassé de bataille, mès il ne pout unquis estre vencuz. Mès pur ceo qu'il esteit de bon quer e de hardi corage, il ne cessa unquis de combatre jeske tant qu'il ust vencu le rei de Wales e le rei de Escoce, e eus[t] conquis sur eus la seignurie, e les fist rendre à lui checun an truage, issint qu'il recus[t] chescun an de Wales .xx. livres de or, e .ccc. livres de argent, e .xx. vaches. E tut fust il prus en batailles, il funda muz abbaies. Icesti aveit une soer, la quele Hue, rei de France, desira aver à femme, e ele est nun out Edtild, e pur la grant amur ke le rei de France out à lui, si enveia al rei Adelstan riches presenz, ceo est à saver chevals covers des armes, od tut lur loreins, e precious peres de totes maneres de peres, e l'espé l'emperor Constantin, e un des treis cloues nostre Seignur, e la launce dunt nostre seignur fu feru, la quele Charlemeyn le grant soleit porter encuntre

les Saracins, e la banere de seint Moriz, e de la crois de nostre Seignur, e de sa corune d'espine, e une crois richement aurné de preciouses peres, dunt le rei esteit mult joyus, e li enveia sa soer. E il regna noblement .xx. e .vj. anz, e est enseveli à Malmesberi.

En sun tens ne aveit nul larun, ne nul robeur, ne nul que osast mover gwerre, que tantost ne fust justicé. E chescun an tant cum il regna il funda abbeies, ou musters, ou ascune grant chose pur Deu, e sa seinteté apparust après sa mort, quar .xl. aunz qu'il aveit jeu en sun sepulcre, e dust estre remué, sun corps fu trové entere, saunc tut frechement encurut, dunt muz miracles sunt fez.

Edward le Martir, regna .iij. anz et demi. Seinte Edith. Edmund, que morust enfaunt.

Adeldred.

Icesti Edward regna après Edgar sun pere .iij. anz e demi en grant poer, mès encuntre la volunté Estrild sa maratre, que tuz jours le gaita pur occire. Il avint par un jour que cesti Edward fu alassé de chacer, e ses chevalers furent tuz esparpillés par les laundes, il passa par cas par la mesun sa marastre, e ele le fist bel semblaunt, e le recut à grant joie, e le beisa, e le dona à beuvre, e tant cum il bust ele le feri parmi le corps d'un dart agu. E quant le saint home se senti si grevement plaié, il se turna devers sa gent à plustot que poeit, e il testa de l'un

pé, e par les traces de sun sanc must à ses chevalers que le quereient les signes de sa mort.

† Memes cesti Edgar le fiz Edmund, ke fu apelé le peisible rei, conquist le realme apres sun frere, e il fust home mult deboneres e de bone part. Icesti aveit dous femmes, la une après l'autre, e de la primere engendra-il Edward, que pus fu martir, e seint Edith, e de la secunde engendra-il Edmund e Adeldred, e puis qu'il aveit regné .xvj. anz, e aveit fait plusurs musturs, rendi à Deu sa alme.

Adeldred le rei regna .xxxvij. anz.

| Edmund, | Alvrei, | Edward |
|---|---|---|
| que fu apelé Ireneside. | que fu trai par Godwine cunte de Kent. | le confessor. |

Icesti Adeldred, le fiz Edgar, regna après Edward sun frere, que fu felonesment occis. De cesti prophetisa Dunstan, pur ceo qu'il pissa en le seint founz quant il fu baptizé. Icesti regna en pes .x. anz, tant cum seint Dunstan vesqui, e si fu primes mult cruel, e puis fuit mult cheitif, e led e hidus à sa fin. E après la mort seint Dunstan vindrent les Daneis chescun an, e destruerent la terre e greverent mult le rei. E Edrith le conte de Salopesbiri le trai, quar il mustra tuz jurs sun consail à ses enemis, e cel fu malveis traitre, e ceo aparut à sa fin. Icest Adeldred engendra de une femme aliene Edmund Yreneside, e de Emme, sa femme esposé, la soer le duc

de Normandie, engendra Alvrei, e Edward, que puis fu seint. E regna .xxx. e .vij. anz, e est ensevel[i] à Londres à seint Poul.

Icesti Edmund que fu apelé Yreneside, pur sa pruesse e pur sa force, regna après sun pere. Sa sete returna jamès arere, ne sa espée ne fu trete en vein. Icesti fu de grant force e de grant suffrance, e unkes ne fu vencuz en bataille, e nul ne l'ust vencu, ne fust la tresun Edrith, le cunte de Salopesbiri. Quar quant Knut le rei passa Engleterre, Edmund l'encuntra, e par sa force à la primere venue esparpilla son oste, e la secunde venue par la treison Edrith fu Edmund confuz, issi que li coveneit partir sun realme al rei Knut, e par tant furent il acordez, e tost après par la treisun Edrith fu Edmund occis, e est enterré à Glastinbiri. Icest Edmund engendra un fiz Edward, que après la mort sun pere dota tant la cruelté de Knut, que il fu jeske en Hungerie, e là prist la soer le rei de Hungerie à femme, e engendra de lui Edgar Edeling e Margarete e Edmund e Cristine.

### EDWARD, LE FIZ EDMUND, QUE FU EXILÉ AVEC CES ENFANZ.

Cesti Edward s'en fui jeske en Hungerie pur dute de Knut, e iloc engendra cez enfanz desous escriz.

Edgar Etheling.

Seinte Mergarete, reine de Escoce. Edmund, sun autre fiz. Cristine, que fu noneine.

Iceste Margarete, que fu fille Edward, que fu fiz Edmund Ireneside rei d'Engleterre, que par force de vent fu enchasé en Escoce aventurosoment, Macolum le rei de Escoce la esposa e engendra de li une fille que out à nun Maud, la quele la primere rei Henri d'Engleterre, par grant amur que lungemen[t] aveit esté entre els, prist à femme, e engendra de lui une fille que out à nun Maud sicum la mere. Iceste Maud, fille le rei Henri, fu esposé à le emperour Henri, ceo est à saver le an de grace .M. .c. e .x., e puis que l'emperour se lessa morir saunz engendrure, la emperice returna arere à son pere en Engleterre, e le rei Henri la maria derechef à Gefray que fu apelé Plante-de-Genet, cunte de Anjowe, e celi Gefrei engendra de li un fiz que fu apelé Henri. Icest Henri, après la mort Henri le primer, son ael, moveit guere encuntre le rei Estevene, que tint à tort le realme d'Engleterre, e dura la gwere .xvij. anz. E sicum Deu voleit, le an de grace .M. .c. e .liiij. sessa la guere, e morut le rei Estfene. Icest Henri duc de Normandie conquist la corone d'Engleterre, e est apelé le rei Henri le Secund, e dure cest ligne jeskes al cercle où jeo escriz Maud la fille le rei de Escoce e seint Margarete.

Le rei Knut nasquist en Danemarche, e regna par force après Edmund Ireneside, e unkes devant lui puis le tems le rei Artur ne fust si grant rei, ne de si grant

poer, en Engletere. Il esteit seignur de Danemarche, e de Norwaie, e d'Escoce, e de tot Engletere après Edmund Ireneside. E le primer an de son coronement vindrent à li tuz ceus que par l'enticement Edrith le traitre aveint occis le rei Edmund, e quiderent aver de li grant guerdon. Mès quant le rei Knut aveit entendu lur treisun, il fist assemble[r] tut sun baronage, e devant eus tuz les feseit morir de huntose mort, e puis surd un contec à Loundres en un soler sur Tamise entre le rei

KNUT LE DANEIS, LE GRAUNT REI, REGNA EN ENGLETERRE .XX. ANZ.

e le conte Edrith, e le conte reprocha au rei, e dist, "Jeo guerpi mun seignur, e estre ceo le fiz occir, pur liverer à vus le realme." E le rei, ravisaunt la parole hors de sa bouche, si le dist, "Vuus avez parlé encuntre vostre teste demaine. E vus morez par draite jugement, pur ceo que vus occis vostre seignur naturel e mun frere en lei." E tantost le fist lier mains e peez, e le fist geter en Tamise parmi une fenestre, e issi morut. E Knut regna .xx. anz, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

Haraud Harefot, sun fiz. Hardecnut, sun autre fiz.

Iceste Haraud, que fu apelé Harefot, pur ceo k'il fu leger de cors, fu bastard, engendré del rei Knut e de la fille le conte Elflem, e regna apres sun pere .iiij. anz e .iiij. mois, e morut, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

Icest Hardecnut regna après sun frere Haraud Harefot, e le secund an de son regne, si fust rendu à l'ost de Danais truage .xxi. M[l] liveres de argent, e .cc. e .ix. liveres. E derechef .xlviij. liveres. Icesti fu de si grant [largesce], qu'il fist doner quatre foiz le jour à tote sa curt à manger realment, e morut le secund an de son regne en une boverie, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

SEINTE EDWARD, LE CONFESSOR E VIRGINE, REGNA .XXIIIJ. ANZ.

Icesti seint Edward fu pitus, e dreiturels, e puis que aveit receu le realme par cunsail de sun baronage, fist renovelir e establir e confermer le[s] bones leis que furen[t] endormés .lxviij. anz, e furent celes leis apelez les leis Edward, ne mi pur ceo qu'il les controva primes, mès pur ceo qu'eles furent lessés e obliez du tens le rei Edgar, son ael, que primes les controva, e il les renovela.

Aucune gent dient que, pus que seint Edward vit la mavaité de sa gent, e le orgoiles fiz Godwine, ceo est à saver de Haraud e de Lefwine, e lur freres, e vit que il ne poeit pas aver sun purpos de Edgar avaunt sa mort, si purvist que Willam Bastard, son cosin, que fort fust, e bon guereur, ust le realme après ses jours.

HARAUD, LE FIZ GODWIN CUNTE DE KENT, REGNA I. AN.

Icest Haraud, le fiz Godwine cunte de Kent, e frere la

reine, par sa force e par aide de sun linage, après la mort seint Edward le confessor, se fist coroner rei, à Westmuster, e puis que aveit regné un an, par la vengeance de Deu si fu occis en bataille de Willam le duc de Normandie, e là est fundé pur les almes que la furent occis la mesun de la Bataille, e Haraud enseveli à Waltham, e regna un an, ou .ix. mois solum les uns.

Roland, le primere duc de Normandie.

Willam le Lungespé, sun fiz.

Richard sanz Pour le fiz Willam le Lungespé.

Richard le secund, sun fiz. — Robert, eveskes de Roem, sun fiz. — Mauger, son tierz fiz. — Willam, cunte de Anjowe, le .iiij. fiz.

Emme, sa fille. — Hawise, sa autre fille. — Maude, la tierce fille.

[Richard le secund.]

Richard le tierce. — Robert. — Willam le moine. — Alice, la femme le cunte de Flaundres. — Willam, cunte de Gailan. — Mauger, erceveske de Ruem.

[Willam, cunte de Anjowe.]

Robert, cunte de Anjowe. — Johan, eveske de Lisies.

[Emme, sa fille.]

Alvrei, que fu trai par Godwin. — Edward le confessur.

[Hawise.]

Alain. Gwy.
[Maude la tierce fille.]
Willam
le Bastard.

WILLAM LE BASTARD, CONQUERUR D'ANGLETERE, REGNA .XX. E .IJ. ANZ.

Icesti Willam, qu'est dit le Bastard, conquerur d'Engletere de celui que à tort le tint, conquist le realme par force de bataille, e puis k'il aveit regné .xxij. anz,.....le .lix. an de sun age, le an de l'incarnacioun nostre seignur .M. l.

Robert Curtehuse,
son primer fiz.

Willam le Rus,
le secund fiz, regna apres sun pere .xiij. anz.

Richard,
que morut enfaunt.

Henri le clerc,
le quart fiz, regna .xxv. anz e demi.

Elle,
duchesse de Blois, sa fille.

Cecille,
abbesse de Cham, sa fille.

Custaunce,
cuntasse de Bretaine.

La quart,
que fu promis à Charles, morust pucele.

[Henri le clerc.]

Marie,
la fille la reine d'Escoce, e la femme de Henri le clerke.

Willam,
que perist enfaunt en la mere.

Maud,
emperice de Rome e cuntesse de Anjowe.

[Elle.]

Estefne,
le fiz al cunte de Bleis e Elle, la soer Henri le primer, regna .xx. anz...

Icesti Estefne, que fu fiz Elle, la duchesse de Bleis,

prist à tort, encuntre sun leal serment, la corone, e regna, e tut le tenz de sa vie la retint en gwere e en travaile à decertes la guere fust mult cruel par .xvij. anz. E si fina le an de l'incarnacion Nostre Seignur .M. e .liiij., pur ceo que meimes cel an, ceo est à saver le viij. Kalende de Novembre, le rei Estefne, noble chevaler e debonere, morut, e si fu enterré noblement, à grant honur, en la eglise qu'il fist fere à Faversham.

Iceste Henri, duc de Normandie, puis k'il oi noveles par sertains messagers de la mort Estefne, si vint en Engletere, e fu receu curteisment de la clergie, à grant honur e à grant assemblé de people fu coroné cum rei de l'erceveske Tebaud de Canterbirie, ceo est à saver par un dimaine le .xiiij. Kalende de Junet, à Westmuster, e il prist maintenaunt en propres dreitures les citez e les chasteles e totez les chosez que apurteneient à la corone, e mist hors du realme tuz les aliens, e en cel an Thomas l'erceveske de Canterbiri fu fet chanceler le rei, e puis fu martirisé.

## HENRI LE SECUND, FIZ L'EMPERICE E GEFRAY CUNTE DE ANJOWE, REGNA .XXXV. ANZ.

Willam, que morut enfaunt.

Henri, que fu dit le jofne rei.

Richard, que fu rei si prus.

Maude, duchesse de Cesoine, e mere de Otton.

Gefray, cunte de Bretaine.

Alienore, reine de Castele.

Johane, cuntasse de Tuluse.

Jon, ke puis fu rei.

Henri, duc de Sessoine.

Ottun,
l'emperor.

Artur
de Bretaine.

Alienore
la Brete.

Dame Blanche,
reine de Fraunce.

Remund le grant,
cunte de Tuluse.

## RICHARD, QUER DE LIUN, REGNA .X. ANZ.

Icesti Richard regna après sun pere, e jura à son coronement qu'il portereit pes e honur e reverence tuz les jours de sa vie à Deu e à seinte eglise e à ses ordineires, e ceo fist-il, e après le viage de utremere, sicum il veneit en Aquitaine, e adresseit son chemin vers Engletere, il assegea à tut sun ost le chastel de Thabis, que le rei de France aveit occupé, où il fu feru de un dart envenimé. Allas ! il morust, al viij Kalende de Aperille, en le an de grace M[l] .c. e .lxxxx. e .ix., e fu enteré a Funte Everaud as piez son pere.

† Après la mort le rei Henri le secund, fu Richard, sun fiz, coroné à grant honur, le tierz None de Septembre, le an de grace .M. .c. .lxxx., e puis après le rei Phelip de France e le rei Richard enpristrent le viage vers la Terre Seinte. Mès la rei de France ala devant, e puis le rei Richard ala par mer, e aveit ovekes li .xiij. granz nefs que l'em apele busses, e furent estendu de trebble veil, e .c. nefs chargez, e .l. galeyes. E puis le tressime jour ariva à Cipre, e Corand, le seignur de Cipre, vint cuntre lui, e li defendi le port. Dunc le rei se coruça, e se medla

od lui, e le venqui, e le fit lier, e prist les tresoris, e puis siwi le rei de France à grant glorie. E une nef que l'em apele dromund, plein de Sarrazins, li surdi en costé en la mer, la quele il prist, e fist neer les Sarazins .M. .ccc. e .vij., .M. chameus, .M. .ccc. e .cc. fist-il gardier tuz vifs, e si prist-il Damiette, e autres chasteles vers Babilonie, e .vij. .M. chameus chargés de grant richesses, qu'il départie largement à trestust son ost. E puis qu'il out tut ceo conquis, il returna vers Engleterre, e passa par Ostrice, e il fu aparceu del duc de Ostrice, e detenu par la treson des Franceis, la quele puis fu esprové. Quar le rei Phelip, que aveit tuz jours envie à ses nobles fez, si mist tut dis la terre de Normendie en tribulation, e occupa à lui les chasteles jeskes tant que le rei Richard returna en Normendie après la rauncun fete.

† Icesti Johan, le derein de ses freres, après la mort al vailant rei Richard regna. Icesti fist treis maneres de sermentz, ceo est à saver, qu'il amereit e honureit Deu e seint eglise e ses ordinaires, e qu'il ostereit les mauveises leis, e les bones establiereit, e dreit justice haucereit. Entre tuz reis mortels il fu le plus franc e par son endegré se fist serf, e mist le realme d'Engletere en truage. E après plusurs tribulations e parties de ses terres utre mer, e puis qu'il aveit regné .xviij. anz e .v. mois, morut,

e commanda sa alme à Deu e à seint Westan, e est enterré à Wincestre.

LE REI JON REGNA .XVIIJ. ANZ E .V. MOIS.

Henri, son primere fiz. Richard, rei de Alamaine. Isabele, emperice.

Alienore, cuntesse de Penbrok. Johane, reine de Escoce.

Henri de Alamaine. Edmund de Alamaine.

Henri de Muntfort. Simon de Muntfort.

Ameri de Muntfort. Gwy de Muntfort.

Richard de Muntford. Alienore de Muntfort.

Alienore cuntesse de Penbrok, mere Henri de Munfort e ses freres, fu primerement marié à Willam le Mareschal le jofne, e après à Simon de Muntfort, e engendra de li ses .vj. enfaunz.

HENRI LE TREIZ, LE PEISABLE REI, E TRES BON CRISTIEN, REGNA .LVI. ANZ E .XXIIIJ.

Edward, son primer fiz. Margarete, reine de Escoce. Edmund, l'autre fiz. Katerine, que morut enfaunt.

† Henri le tierz regna après Johan, son pere. Cesti Henri est dit le tierce pur ceo k'il est entitlé e en cronicle, e en escriz, e en chartres, ne mie par la reson del nom, mès pur la reson del real seignurie e dignité. Quar si le primer rei Henri seet cunté, e puis Henri le fiz à l'emperice, e après le fiz à celi Henri que fu dist le jofne rei, icesti

serrait le quart. Mès pur ceo que celi Henri est dist le tierz. E icesti Henri dedenz le dime an de son age, le jour Seint Simon e Seint Jude, fu coroné à grant joie, e il jura qu'il portereit honur e reverence à Deu, e à seinte eglise, e à ses ordineres, e si fist noblement, e il morut en le an de grace .M.cc.lxxiij., e est enterré devaunt le haut auter de Westmuster.

EDWARD, LE FIZ HENRI LE TIERZ, REGNA REI.

Alienore, son fille. Isabele, autre fille. Alfons. qui morut enfaunt. Edmund, conte de Kent.

Johane Holand, princesse de Wales. Thomas Holand, kunte de Kent. Jon Holand, duc de Excestre.

EDWARD, FIZ DE EDWARD, REGNA REI.

Johane de la Tour, reine de Escoce.

EDWARD LE TERCE, REGNA .L.

Edward, prince de Wales. Leonelle, duc de Clarence. Jon, duc de Lancastre.

Edward, que morut enfaunt. Cuntesse de la Marche. Mortemer.

Cunte de la Marche. Henri, duc de Herford.

Edmund, duc de Everwic. Thomas, duc de Gloucestre. Isabele de Couci.

Edward, duc de Almarle. Duifrai de Banu. Isabele, duchesse de Irland.

RICHARD LE SECUNDE REI, FIZ EDWARD PRINCE DE WALES.

# FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

## No. III.

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Engleterre ad en sey en lungure .viij. c. liwes, ceo est à saver, d'Escoce jeske à Totenesse. E en leescé .ccc. liwes, ceo est à saver, de Monemue jeskes a Dover. E envirun quatre .M. e .lx. liwes.

### Le North.

*Le regne de Northhumberlaunde.* Iceste realme content tote la terre ke est utre Humbre jeske à la mer de Escoce, e là est le erceveseché de Everwike, e le eveské de Duram, e le esvesché de Kardoyl.

### L'Occident.

*Le regne de la Marche.* Iceo realme content Gloucestre, Wirecestre, Warwike, e Cestre, Derby, Stafford, e là est le evesché de Covingtré, e de Lichefeld, Oxenford, Bokingham, Bedeford, Huntindone, Leycestre, Norhamton, Nicole oveke le esveské.

*Le regne de Westsexe.* Ceste reaume cuntent Wiltesire e Barkesire, e là est le esveské de Salesbiri, ke jadis esteit à Shireburne, ou à Cirencestre, ke ore est deserte. Icest reaume est tolct des autres.

### Le Suth.

*Le regne de Susex.* Ceste reaume content Susex, e là est le eveské de Cicestre, e Suhantonsire, e là est le eveské de Win-

cestre, e Somersete, e là est le esveské de Ba, e Devenesire, e Corwayle, e là est le esveské de Excestre.

*Kent.* Les reis de Kent aveient proprement la seignurie de Kent, en la quele est le ercesveské de Canterburie e le esveské de Roucestre, mès le se le erceveské de Canterberie fu jadis à Dover.

L'Orient.

*Estesex.* Iceste reaume content Estsex, e Middelsex, e la meyté de Hertefordsire, e là est le esveské de Lundres. Iceste ne dura lungement, pur ceo k'il fust tolet des autres.

*Le regne de Sessuns de l'est.* ...e real...ent su...folke e la... eské de Norwiz...it à Evisham...e Cantebri...e là est le es...

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Par ceste figure desus escrist poet hem saver les divers regnes ke furent jadis par les Engleis en Engleterre, ke est bien longe, e kel est le orient, e quel le occident, e quel le suth, e quel le north. Engleterre fu apelé jadis Britayne, de un home ke aveit à nun Brutus, ke primes habita en Engleterre, après ke les geanz furent morz. E Engleterre est la plus benuré terre ke seyt en universe munde, kar ele est assise entre le north e le occident, dunt ele receyt covenable atemprure sur totes terres, ceo est à saver, de l'occident chalur, e del north freyt, là que seint Gregorie, ke tesmonage est mult aforcé par autorité, durement la preisa quant il vit porter les enfaunz de Engleterre el marché à vendre, e dist,

"Verrayment les Engleis poent estre dit angeles, pur ceo ke lur face resplent sicum la face de angele." E al tens ke ore curt ne.....ne natiun en tut le mund où l'em sert à Deu si ordenement ne si devotement cum en Engleterre. E pur ceo ke Engleterre est semblable al.....e les Engleis as angeles, al loenge de Engleterre dist un versfiur ces vers.

Illa quidem longo celebri splendore beata,
Glebis, lacte, favis, supereminet Insula cunctis.
Quam regit ille Deus, spumanti cujus ab ore
Profluit oceanus.

Et paulo post in eodem.

Testes Londoniæ ratibus, Wintonia Baccho,
Herefordia grege, Wigornia fruge redundans,
Bado lacu, Salebiria feris, Cantuaria pisce,
Eboracum silvis, Exonia clara metallis,
Norwicum Dacis, Hibernis Cestria, Gallis
Cicestria, Noragenis Dunolmia propinquans.
Testis Lincolniæ gens infinita decore,
Testis Heli formosa situ, Tonecestria visu.

Pus que nus avum dit du pris de Engleterre, si lerrum ataunt, e parleruns de ceus ke regnerent del tens de Bretuns, par divers pais, les uns par eritage, e les uns par conqueste de bataile, e parleruns de nos naturels reis, e

de ki il nasquirent, e comencerum del noble combatur (?) Ethelbert, le fiz Ailmund, ke fu rei de Westsex, e par bataille venqui tuz les autres reis, e conquist par force la seignurie de tut Engleterre, sicum ws verrez desuz.

Après la avaundite partie de regiuns, les avaundiz set reis se entrecombaterent, e les uns occirent les autres, e dunc fu la terre en cink regiuns, issi ke le primer regna taunsolement en Kent, e le secund, ceo est à saver le rei de Westsex de l'occident, aveit la seignurie de Sureye, e de Susex, e le cunté de Suhamtone, e de Wiltone, e de Barkesire, e de Somersete, e de Dorsete, e de Devenesire, e de Cornwayle, e aveit ces esveskes, de Cicestre e de Wincestre, de Salesbiri, de Ba, ke jadis fu à Welles, de Excestre, en ki liu furent jadis dous, dunt l'un fu à Cridintone, e l'autre à Seint Germain. Le tierz si aveit la seignurie de la Marche, e aveit ces cuntées, Gloucestre, Hereford, Wircestre, Salopebiri, Cestre, Stafford, Derbi, Notingham, Leycestre, Nicole, Norhamtone, Warwike, Oxenford, Bokingham, Huntingdun, e demi Bedeford, e aveit ces esveskés, de Hereford, de Wircestre, de Coventré, ke est apelé de Cestre, e de Nicole. Le quart, ceo est à saver de l'Orient, tint Estsex, e Middelsex, Hertefordsire, Sufolk, Norfolk, e la meité de Bedefordsire, e aveit treis esveskés, de Lundres, de Eli, de Theford, ke ore est apelé de Norwiz. Le quint, ceo est à saver, le rei de

Norhumberlande, aveit tote la terre ultre Humbre, sicum l'em poet ver en la figure desus escrist.

BRITHRICH, REI DE WESTSEX.

Ceste Brithrith fu un des cink reis de Engleterre, quant le realme fu parti en cink.

AETHELBERT LE FIZ AILMUND, REGNA .XXXVIJ. ANZ.

Icesti Aethelbert, fiz Ailmund, fu né e nuri en Westsex, ke comensa en sa juvente de estre pruz e vaillant, mès le rei Brithrith, ke dunk regna en Westsex, le gaita tuz jurs par mal, e le coveita de occire, pur ceo k'il dota k'il toudrait à li e à ses heirs sun regne. Dunt memes celi Ethelbert fuwi jeske en Fraunce; e là aprist-il curteisies e bons murs, e aprist mult de armes. E à cel tens regna Charles le Graunt en France. E là demora Ethelbert jeske à la mort Brithrith. E après la mort Brithrith si envoyerent les Engleis après Aethelbert, e le feseint rei. Li quel Aethelbert, par sun sen e par sa pruesce e par cunsail des hauz homes de la terre, movait guere encuntre les autres reis, e dura la guere .xx. e .viij. anz, e puis k'il les aveit tuz vencuz, si regna en pes .ix. anz, e fu tut le tens de sun regne .xxxvij. anz, e puis morust, e est enterré à Wincestre.

ETHELWLF, LE FIZ ATHELBERT, REGNA .XX. ANZ ET .V. MOYS.

Icesti Ethelwlf regna après sun pere Athelbert. Icesti

dona à Deu la dime hide de terre de tut Engleterre, franche e quite de tute manere de servise seculer, pur pestre e vestir les povres. E puis ala à Rome, e dona à Seint Pere chescun an de chescune mesun de Engleterre un dener, k'est apelé encore le dener seint Pere. Estre ceo il dona chescun an à Rome .ccc. besaunz, ceo est à saver, à la lumere seint Pere .c., e à la lumere seint Pol, .c., e à l'apostoille .c. ; e puis k'il aveit demoré à Rome un an, returna par France, e prist la fille Charles le Cauf à femme. E puis après dous aunz morut, e est enterré à Wincestre. E fu tut le tens de sun regne .xx. aunz e .v. moys. Icesti Ethelwlf aveit quatre fiz sicum il sunt mis ici.

Ethelbald,
regna cink moys.

Ethelbrith,
regna .v. anz.

Etheldred,
le tierz fiz.

Alvered,
le quart fiz.

Ces dous freres, Ethelbald e Ethelbrith, partirent le regne entre eus, e regnerent ensemble. Mès Ethelbald morust après .v. moys, e Ethelbrith regna après li, e tint tuit le regne enterement .v. aunz.

### ETHELDRED, LE FIZ ETHELWLF, REGNA .V. AUNZ.

Icesti Etheldred vaillaunt chevaller esteit, prodome quant à Deu, e vallaunt à secle, recut le realme après la mort Ethelbrith sun frere. Mès les Daneys le guerreient mult egrement, issi ke nof feiz dedenz un an li donerent

champele bataylle, saunz autres asauz, mès il les venqui sovent, e relement fu vencu. Mès fet à remembrer k'il dona à Daneis une bataille sur Assendoune, ke vindrent od dous reis e .v. cuntes, e grant host, e departirent lur host en dous parties, dunt la une fu baillé as reis, e l'autre as cuntes. E le rey Etheldret parti sun ost en dous parties, dunt il retint vers lui la une partie, e l'autre partie bailla à Alvred sun frere de aler encuntre les cuntes e les baruns. E dura cele bataile tut un jur, e puis se reposerent. Mès lendemain matin tant cum le rei Etheldred oy sa messe, Alvred sun frere od sun ost hastivement ala à la bataille, e les Daneis vindrent cuntre li à grant puer, e resturent forment cuntre els, dunt les Engleis furent forment espauntez, e à poi k'il ne se tornerent à la fute, e enveerent hastivement pur le rey, mès il ne voleit en nule manere issir avant ke la messe le comaunda à Deu, e dunc prist il les armes. E kant il vint al liu de la bataille, il se seigna de la croiz, e asailli egrement les Daneis, e à grant force peerca l'ost le rei Oseg, e feri le rei Oseg parmi de une launce, e occist l'autre rei de sa espée, e memes cel jur venqui tuz les cuntes od tut lur ost. Mès, allas! il vesqui poi de tens après, e regna tan solement .v. aunz, e morut, e est enterré à Wimburne.

### ALVRED, LE TRES SAGE REY, REGNA .XX. e .VIIJ. ANZ E DEMI.

Alvred, le fiz Ethelwlf, regna après Etheldred sun frere, e fu en totes choses sages e cointes. Icesti fu le primer rey ke fu enoint e recut la corone del realme de l'apostoille Leon le quart, le an de l'incarnaciun .dccc. e .lxxij. E quant il returna de Rome, il fist garder si bien la pes en la terre, k'il fist pendre besanz de or parmi les chauns, e là où les chemins e les sentes se assemblerent, e sur les arbres, e nul ne les osa tocher ne tolir. Icesti departi sun tresor e ses rentes en dous parties, dunt il parti la une meité en treis, des quels il asigna la une partie à les ministres de sa curt, e l'autre partie à se[s] overers en divers lius, e la tierce partie as povres estraunges. E l'autre meité de ses rentes devisa en quatre parties, la primere partie assigna à povres et à meseisez de Engleterre, e la secunde as povres religiuns, e la tierce à povres clers, e la quarte as povres Englès utre mer. E tote la meité de sun purchaz k'il pout par dreit purchacer dona as povres abbayes. E il establi mult les leis, ke encore sunt al secle. E puis k'il aveit regné en grant travail .xx. e .viij. aunz e demi, il se lessa morir, e est enterré à Wincestre.

Memes cesti Alvred ordina sa vie en tele manere. Il

departi le jour naturel en .xx. e .iiij. hures, e puis les devisa en treis parties, dunt il despendi les .viij. hures en lescuns, e en oreisuns, e les autres .viij. hures en sun cors refere e ayser e reposer, e les autres .viij. hures à parlementer e treter de l'estat e del governement de sun regne. E en ceste manere se garda tote sa vie. Il aveit un clerk en sa chapele ke fu.....tendaunt del tut à ces hures depar.....e pur alumer les cirges en la chapele.

### EDWARD LE VEIL, FIZ ALVRED LE REI, REGNA .XX. E .IIIJ. AUNZ.

Icesti Edward, le fiz Alvred, ne fu pas si sage de lettrure cum sun pere, mès il fu plus glorius e plus de real poer. Il fu cointes, e de grant force, e tint le realme de Engleterre à grant force, e en chescune bataille k'il entra aveit la victorie. E pur pour de lui issirent les Daneis hors d'Engleterre, e ne oseint unke returner tant que il vesquist. Icesti Edward de treis femmes k'il espusa engendra .v. fiz e .ix. filles, dunt les treis entrerent en religiun. Icesti establi .vij. esveskes, e lur assigna esveschées. E puis k'il aveit regné .xx. e .iiij. anz, se lessa morir e est enseveli à Wincestre.

### ELFLED LA SAGE.....

Ceste Elfled fu la plus sage femme del mund, e par sun sen aida mult à Edward sun frere à governer son

realme. Iceste Elfled fu doné al conte Edred à femme, e puis ke ele aveit un enfaunt porté, ele ne voleit unke suffrir ke son barun la tochast charnelment, e diseit k'il ne afiert mie à fille de rei amer tel delit, dunt tant de angoise e peine ensiut de enfaunt porter.

| Edtild la bele, | Elfled, | Adelstan, |
|---|---|---|
| reine de Fraunce. | ke fu noneyne. | sun primer fiz. |

| Edwine, | Edrith, | Edmund, | Edred, |
|---|---|---|---|
| le secund fiz. | ky fu noneyne. | le tierz fiz. | le quart fiz. |

Seinte Edburgh.

ADELSTAN, LE FIZ EDWARD, REGNA .XX. E .VJ. AUNZ.

Icesti Adelstan, le fiz Edward, regna apres son pere. Icesti fu le plus bea[u]s home ke l'em seust, mès il vesqui poi de vie, pur ceo k'il fust sovent alassé de battaile, mès il ne pout unke estre vencuz. Mès pur ceo k'il esteit de bon quer e de hardi corage, il ne cessa unke de combatre jeske tant k'il ust vencu le rey de Wales, e le rei de Escoce, e eus conquis sur eus la seignurie, e les fist rendre à lui chescun an truage, issint k'il recut chescun an de Wales .xx. livres de or e .ccc. livres de argent, e .xx. vaches. E tut fust-il puis en batailles, il funda muz abbayes. Icesti aveit une soer, la quele Hue, le rei de France, desira aver à femme, e ele out nun Edtild. E pur le grant amur ke le rei de France out à lui, si enveya al rei Adelstan riches presenz, ceo est à saver chevals coverz

des armes, od tut lur loreins, e precioses peres, de totes maneres de partes, e l'espée l'emperur Constantin, e un des treis clous Nostre Seignur, e la launce dunt Nostre Seygnur fu feru, la quele Charlemeyn le grant soleit porter encuntre les Saracins, e la banere seint Moriz, e de la croiz Nostre Seignur, e de sa corune d'espine, e une croiz richement aurné de precioses peres, dunt le rei esteit mult joyus, e li enveya sa soer. E il regna noblement .xx. e .vj. aunz, e est enseveli à Malmesbiri.

### EDMUND, LE FRERE ADELSTAN LE REI, REGNA .VJ. AUNZ E DEMI.

Icesti Edmund regna après sun frere Adelstal quant il fu de age de .xvij. aunz, e tint le realme .vj. aunz e demi. Icesti Edmund chaca hors de Engleterre tuz les Daneis, e les Normaunz, e tuz les aliens. E puis ke totes choses lui furent venu à volenté, al derein fu il trai e confus. Kar si cum il fust venuz à Canterburie, à la feste Seint Austin, il vit là un larun k'il out exilé, ke out nun Jon, e le rei le assailli egrement, e le prist forment par les temples, e l'abati à terre. Mès le larun saka une espée dunt il esteit privéement ceint, e feri le rei parmi le quer, e nafra plusurs de sa mené. Mès à derein fu le larun occis, e le rei fu enterré à Glastengebiri.

EDRED, LE FRERE ADELSTAN, REGNA .IX. AUNZ E DEMI.

Edred, le fiz Edward, regna après ses freres .ii. aunz e demi. Icesti fust pruz e hardi, sicum sun pere e ses freres, e regna sul en Engleterre, e morust en bone fin, e pur ceo k'il fust seint home e net, seint Dunstan oi à sa fin la noiz des angeles disanz, "Ore passe Edred e dort en Nostre Seignur." Il regna .ix. anz e demi, e morut, e gist a Wincestre.

EDWINE, SUN PRIMER FIZ, REGNA .IIIJ. AUNZ.

Icesti Edwine, le fiz Edmund, regna après Edred .iiij. anz. Icesti esteit lecheres, e malement se contint vers Deus, e vers le siecle, e vers tote gent. E quant il fu mort, vint un diable à seint Dunstan, e dit, ke celi ke tant le aveit pursiwi fu mort, pur ceo k'il entendi ke seint Dunstan serreit heité ke les diables le aveient porté en enfer. Mès seint Dunstan se mist en lermes, e pria pur lui à nostre seignur Jhesu Crist jeske taunt k'il ust deliveré de mains des diables, e le ust prié pardun. Tant cum cesti regna fu seinte eglise mult abessé. Icesti Edwin fu très beaus, mès il se dona tut al delit de sa char, issi ke le jur de son coronement il ravi à un grant riche home sa femme pur sa beauté, e fu sa cosine. Icesti pursiwi forment seint iglise, e nomément seint Dunstan. E après ceo k'il aveit regné .iiij. anz, morut de vile mort, e est enterré à Wincestre.

EDGAR, LE SECUND FIZ, KE FU APELÉ LE PEISIBLE REI, REGNA .XVJ. AUNZ.

Quant cesti Edgar nasquist, oi seint Dunstan les angeles chauntaunz e disaunz, "Pes en terre tant cum cesti dure e regnera, e Dunstan vivera," e tut issint avint-il. Il fu de .xvj. aunz quant il comenca à regner, e il fu home de grant bunté e de grant valur, e cher e amiable à Deu e à tote gent, e regna .xvj. anz e demi en bone pes, e en tote manere de plenté. Nul ne fu plus dreiturel de luy, ne plus red pur justice tenir, ne il ne regarda la persone de nuli, kar il jugga le riche ausi cum le povre, solum sun trespas. En sun tens ne aveit nul larun, ne nul robeur, ne nul ke osast mover guerre, ke tantost ne fust fet justice. E chescun an tant cum il regna il funda abbaies ou muster, ou ascune grant chose pur Deu. E sa seinteté aparust après sa mort; kar après .xl. anz k'il aveit jeu en sun sepulcre, e dust estre remué, sun cors fu trové enter, e le saunc tut frechement encurut, dunt muz miracles sunt fez.

Memes cesti Edgar, le fiz Edmund, ke fu apelé le peisible rei, conquist le realme après sun frere, e il fust home mult deboneres, e de bone part. Icesti aveit dous femmes, la une après l'autre. E de la primere engendra-il Edward, ke pus fu martir, e seint Edith. E de la

secunde engendra-il Edmund e Adeldred. E puis k'il aveit regné .xvj. aunz, e aveit fait plusurs musters, rendi à Deu sa alme.

Edward le Martir regna .iij. aunz. Seinte Edith. Edmund, ke murust enfant.

Adeldred.

Icesti Edward regna après Edgar sun per .iij. anz e demi, en grant poer, mès encuntre la volunté Estrild sa maratre, ke tuz jurs le gaita pur occir. Il avint par un jur ke cesti Edward fu alassé de chacer, e ses chevalers furent tuz esparpillez par les laundes. Il passa par cas par la mesun sa marastre, e ele li fist bel semblaunt, e le recut à grant joie, e le beisa, e le dona à beivre. E tant cum il bust, ele le feri parmi le cors d'un dart agu. E quant le seint home se senti si grevement plaié, il se turna devers sa gent à plus tost k'il poeit. E il testa de l'un pé, e par les traces de sun sanc, must à ses chevalers ke le quereient les signes de sa mort.

ADELDRED, LE FIZ EDGAR LE REI, REGNA .XXXVIJ. AUNZ.

Cesti Atheldred, le fiz Edgar, regna après Edward sun frere ke fu felonessement occis. De cesti prophetiza seint Dunstan, pur ceo k'il pissa en le seint founz quant il fu baptizé. Icesti regna en pes .x. aunz, tant cum seint Dunstan vesqui, e si fu-il primes mult cruel, e puis

fu-il mult cheitif, e led e hidus à sa fin. E après la mort seint Dunstan vindrent les Daneys chescun an, e destrurent la terre, e greverent mult le rei. E Edrich le conte de Salopesbiri le trai, kar il mustra tuz jurs son cunseil à ses enemis, e celi fu malveis traitre, e ceo aparut à sa fin. Icesti Atheldred engendra de une femme aliene Eadmund Ireneside. E de Emme sa femme espusé, la soer le duc de Normandie, engendra Alvrey, e Edward, ke pus fu seint, e regna .xxx. e .vij. anz, e est enseveli à Londres à seint Pol.

Edmund,
le fiz Adeldred, ke fu apelé Ireneside.

Alvrei,
ke fu trai par Godwine, cunte de Kent.

Edward,
le confessur, sun fiz.

Icesti Edmund, ke fu apelé Yreneside pur sa pruesce e pur sa force, regna après sun pere. Sa sete ne returna jamès arere, ne sa espée ne fu trete en vein. Icesti fu de grant force, e de grant suffrance, e unkes ne fu vencuz en bataile. E nul ne l'eust vencu, ne fust la tresun Edrich le cunte de Salopesbiri. Kar quant Knut le rei passa par Engleterre, Edmund l'encuntra, e par sa force à la primere venue esparpilla son ost ; e à la secunde venue e par la treysun Edrich fu Edmund confus, issi ke li coveneit partir son reaume al rei Knut, e par tant furent-il acordez. E tost après, par la traysun Edriht, fu Edmund

occis, e est enterré à Glastingebiri. Icesti Edmund engendra un fiz Edward, ke après la mort sun pere dota tant la cruelté de Knut ke il fui jeske en Hungerie. E là prist la soer le rei de Hungerie à femme, e engendra de lui Edgar Etheling, e Margarete, e Edmund, e Cristine.

### EDWARD, LE FIZ EDMUND, KE FU EXILÉ, AVEIT CES ENFAUNZ.

Cestui Edward s'en fui jeske en Hungerie, pur dute de Knut, e iloc engendra ces enfaunz desouz escriz.

Edgar Etheling. Seinte Margarete, reine de Escoce. Edmund, sun autre fiz.

Cristine, ke fu nonayne.

Iceste Margarete, ke fu fille Edward, ke fu fiz Edmund Ireneside, rei d'Engleterre, ke par force de vent fu enchacé en Escoce, aventurosement. Malcolum le rei de Escoce la esposa, e engendra de li une fille ke out à nun Maud, la quele le primer rei Henri de Engleterre, par graunt amur ke lungement aveit esté entre els, prist à femme, e engendra de lui une fille, ke out à nun Maud, sicum la mere. Iceste Maud, fille le rei Henri, fu esposé à le emperur Henri, ceo est à saver le an de grace .M.c. e .x., e puis ke l'emperur se lessa morir saunz engendrure, la emperice returna arere à son pere en Engleterre. E le rei Henri la maria derechef à Gefrei ke fu

apelé Plante de Genet, cunte de Anjow, e celi Gefrei engendra de lui un fiz ke fu apelé Henri. Icesti Henri, après la mort Henri le primer, son ael, moveit guere encuntre le rei Estefne, ke tint à tort le realme d'Engleterre, e dura la guere .xvij. anz. E sicum Deu voleit, le an de grace .M. .c. e .liij., sessa la guere, e morust le rei Estefne. Icesti Henri, duc de Normendie, conquist la corone de Engleterre, e est apelé le rei Henri le Secund. E dure ceste lignée jeske al cercle où jeo escriz Maud la fille le rei d'Escoce e Seinte Margarete.

### KNUT LE DANEIS, LE GRAUNT REI, REGNA EN ENGLETERRE .XX. AUNZ.

Haraud Harefot,
sun fiz.

Hardeknut,
son autre fiz.

Le rei Knut nasquist en Danemarche, e regna par force après Edmund Ireneside. E unke devant lui, puis le tens le rei Arthur, ne fust si grant rei ne de si grant poer en Engletere. Il esteit seignur de Danemarche e de Norwaye e d'Escoce, e de tot Engleterre après Edmund Ireneside. E le primer an de son coronement vindrent à li tuz ceus ke par l'enticement Edrich le traytre aveint occis le rei Edmund, e quiderent aver de li grant guerdon. Mès quant le rei Knut aveit entendu lur treyson, il fist asemble[r] tut son barnage, e devant eux tuz les fist morir de huntose mort. E puis surd un contegh

à Londres en un soler sur Tamise, entre le rei.....conte Edrich. E le conte reprocha au rei e dist, "Jeo guerpi mun seignur naturel, e estre ceo le fis occire, pur liverer à ws le reaume." E le rei ravisaunt la parole hors de sa buche, si li dist, "Ws avez parlé encuntre vostre teste demaine, e ws morrez par dreit jugement, pur ceo ke vus occis vostre seignur naturel e mun frere en lui." E tantost le fist lier mains e peez, e le fist geter en Tamise parmi une fenestre, e issi morut. E Knut regna .xx. anz, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

Icesti Haraud, ke fu apelé Harefot, pur ceo k'il fu leger de cors, fu bastard engendré del rei Knut e de la fille le conte Elflem, e regna après son pere .iiij. anz e .iiij. mois, e morust, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

Icesti Hardeknut regna après son frere Harald Harefot, e le secund an de son regne si fust rendu à l'ost de Danais truage .xxi$^{M}$. livres de argent, e .cc. e .ix. livres, e derechef, od .xxij. nefs, .xi. mille e .xlviij. livres. Icesti fu de si grant [largesce] k'il fist doner quatre foiz le jur à tote sa curt realment à manger, e morust le secund an de son regne en une boverie, e est enseveli à Wincestre.

Le an de grace .M. e .xlij., Edward le fiz Adeldred le rei fu apelé de Normandie, où il fu nori, e regna en Engleterre, cum dreit eir. Icesti par conseil des Engleis, es esperance de aver engendrure, espusa la fille Godwine,

le fort cunte de Kent, e la soer Haraud, mès il ne la tocha mie charnelement, kar ele demora pucele. Icesti Edward repela ses nevous e ses neces de Hungerie, ceo est à saver, Edgar Etheling, k'il ama especialment, e vodreit k'il fust rei après lui. Icesti Edward regna en pes .xxiiij. anz e .vj. mois, e .x. jurs, e il passa hors de cest siecle al regne celestre la veille de la Tifaine. Après la mort cesti Edward, quant Edgar Etheling vit ke les choses d'Engleterre furent en turbaciun, il entra en nef od ses soers, e voleit aler en Hungerie, là où il fu né e nori. Survint une tempeste e les chaca jeske en Escoce. E par ceste achesun fu Margarete, la fille Edward le fiz Edmund Ireneside, espusé à Malcolum le rei d'Escoce. De sa bone vie e de sa mort preciuse poet em saver en un livre k'est escrit de lui.

### SEINT EDWARD LE CONFESSUR E VIRGINE REGNA .XXIIIJ. ANZ.

Icesti Seint Edward fu pitus e dreiturels, e puis k'il aveit receu le realme, par cunsail de son barnage, fist renovelir e establir e confermer les bones leis ke furent endorm[i]es .lxviij. anz, e furent celes leis apelez les leis Edward, ne mie pur ceo k'il les controva primes, mès pur ceo ke eles furent lessés e obliez du tens le rei Edgar, son ael, ke primes les controva, e il les renovela.

Aucune gent dient ke puis ke Seint Edward vit la mavaité de sa gent, e le orgoil les fiz Godwine, ceo est à saver de Haraud, e de Lefwine, e lur freres, e vit ke il ne poet pas aver sun purpos de Edgar avant sa mort, si purvist ke Willam bastard, son cosin, ke fort fust, e bon guereur, ust le realme après ses jurs.

HARAUD, LE FIZ GODWIN CUNTE DE KENT, REGNA .J. AN.

Icest Haraud, le fiz Godwine, cunte de Kent, e frere la reine, par sa force, e par aide de son lignage, après la mort seint Edward le Comfessur, se fist coroner rei à Westmuster. E puis k'il aveit regné un an, par la vengeance de Deu, si fu occis en bataille, de Willam le duc de Normandie. E là est fundé, pur les almes ke là furent occis, la mesun de la Bataille, e Haraud enseveli à Waltham, e regna un an, ou .ix. mois solum les uns.

Roland, le primer duc de Normandie.
Willam le Lungespée son fiz.
Richard sanz Pour, le fiz Willam le Lungespée.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard le secund, son fiz. | Robert, esveske de Roem, son fiz. | Mauger, son tierz fiz. | Willam, cunte de Anjowe, le .iiij. fiz. |
| Emme, sa fille. | Hawise, sa autre fille. | | Maud, la tierce fille. |

Richard le tierce. Robert. Willam le moine. Alice, la femme le cunte de Flandres. Willam, cunte de Gailon. Mauger, erceveske de Ruem.

Robert, cunte de Anjowe. Johan, eveske de Lisies. Alvrei, ke fu trai par Godwin.

Edward le Confessor. Alain. Gwy.

Maud, la tierce fille.

## WILLAM LE BASTARD, CONQUERUR D'ENGLETERRE, REGNA .XIJ. ANZ.

Icesti Willam, k'est dit le Bastard, conquerur d'Engleterre de celui ke à tort le tint, conquist le realme par force de bataille, e puis k'il aveit regné .xij. anz, le .lix. an de sun age, le an de l'incarnaciun Nostre Seignur .M. lvij. se lessa morir. Il fu coroné de l'ercesveske de Everwike, le jur de Noel.

Robert Curtehuse, son primer fiz. Willam le Rus, le secund fiz. Richard, que morut enfaunt.

Henri le clerk, le quart fiz. Elle, duchesse de Bleis, sa fille. Cecille, abbesse de Cham, sa fille.

Custaunce, cuntasse de Bretaine. La quarte, ke fu promis à Charles, morust pucele.

## WILLAM LE RUS, REGNA .XIIJ. ANZ APRÈS SON PERE.

En le an de grace .M. e .lxxxvj., Willam le Rus regna après son pere. E sicum il ala chacer un jor en la novele foreste, il fut espié de Water Tirel, si fu feru de une sete,

e morust. Icest fesoit tuz jurs quanke il poait de mal. Il esteit as estranges malveis, e à les soens pire, e à li meimes unkore pire. Tute la chose ke pleseit à Deu e à cels ke Deu ameient, tote icele displeseit al rei e as cels ke le rei ameient. Il est enterré à Wincestre, à ke enterrement tant i out de joye, ke à peine aveit-il point de lerme. Kar en le tens cesti rei Willam seint Anselm fu despoillé de tuz ses biens, e fu exilé jeske à la fin de la vie cesti rei. E seint Wlstan, ke fu esveske de Wirecestre, e home de seinte vie, trespassa de cest secle gloriusement à Deu.

### MAUD, LA FILLE LA REINE D'ESCOCE, E LA FEMME HENRI LE CLERK.

#### HENRI LE CLERC REGNA .XXV. ANZ E DEMI.

Icesti Henri fu eslu de estre rei. Icesti esposa Maud, la fille al rei d'Escoce e la reine seinte Margarete, de la quele il engendra une fille ke fu apelé Maud après sa mere. Icesti, sicum il fu coroné le jur de l'assumptiun Nostre Dame, en le an de grace .M. e .c., il graunta devant Deu e devaunt le pople e tuz les lettrez du realme, à tenir la pes de la.....en sa honurance, e.....ahauncement de seinte iglise e de sa chartre le conferma.

Willam,
ke perist enfaunt
en la mer.

Maud,
emperice de Rome e cuntesse
de Anjow.

ESTEFNE, LE FIZ AL CUNT DE BLEIS E ELLE LA SOER HENRI LE PRIMER, REGNA .XIX. ANZ.

Icesti Estefne, ke fu fiz Elle, la duchesse de Bleis, prist à tort encuntre sun leal serment la corone, e regna. E tuit le tens de sa vie la retint en guere e en travail. Adecertes la guere fust mult cruel par .xvij. anz. E si fina le an de l'incarnaciun nostre seignur .M.c.liiij., pur ceo ke meimes cel an, ceo est à saver le .viij. Kalende de Novembre, le rei Estefne, noble chevaler e debonere, morut, e si fu enterré noblement à grant honur en la eglise k'il fist fere à Feveresham.

HENRI LE SECUND, FIZ L'EMPERICE E GEFRAY CUNTE DE ANJOWE, REGNA .XXXVJ. ANZ.

Icesti Henri duc de Normandie, puis k'il oi noveles par certeins messagers de la mort Estefne, si vint en Engleterre, e fu receu curteisement de la cleregie à grant honur, e à grant assemblé du people fu coroné cum rei de l'erceveske Tebaud de Canterbirie, ceo est à saver par un dimaine le .xxiiij. Kalende de Junet, à Westmuster, e il prist maintenaunt en propres dreitures les citez, e les chastels, e totes les choses ke apurteneient à la corone. E mist hors du realme tuz les aliens, e en cel an Thomas l'erceveske de Canterbiri fu fet chanceler le rei, e puis fu martirizé.

Memes cesti Henri le Secund fu fiz Maud, ke fu fille al primer rei Henri e à Maud la fille al rei d'Escoce, e à Seinte Margarete, ke fu fille Edward le fiz Edmund Ireneside, ke fu fiz al rei Etheldred, le fiz Edgar le peisible rei, en tel manere muntant jeske al primer hom. E puis ke cesti Henri out regné .xxxv. anz e .vij. mois, e .v. jors, il morut en le an de grace .M.c. e .lxxxix. as utantes de seint Pere e seint Pol, e fu enterré à Funte Everaud, e en son tens fu seint Thomas de Canterbiri martirizé.

HENRI LE SECUND, FIZ L'EMPERICE E GEFRAY CUNTE DE ANJOWE, REGNA .XXXVJ. ANZ.

Willam, ke morut enfant. — Henri, ke fu dit le jofne rei. — Richard, ke fu rei si pruz. — Maud, duchesse de Sessoine, e mere Ottun. — Gefray, cunte de Bretaine.

Alienore, reine de Castele. — Johane, cuntesse de Tuluse. — Jon, ke puis fu rei.

[Maud.] — [Gefray.]

Henri, duc de Sessoine. — Ottun, l'emperur. — Arthur de Bretaine. — Alienore la Brette.

[Alienore.] — [Johane.]

Dame Blanche, reine de France. — Reimund le grant, cunte de Tuluse.

RICHARD QUER-DE-LIUN, REGNA .X. ANZ.

Après la mort le rei Henri le secund, fu Richard son fiz coroné à grant honur, le tierz None de Septembre, le an de grace .M. .c. .xci., e puis après le rei Phelipe de

France e le rei Richard e..pristrent le veage vers la terre seinte. Mès le rei de France ala devant, e puis le rei Richard ala par mer.....aveit oveke li .xiij. granz nefs ke l'em apele busses, e furent estendu de trebble veil, e .c. nefs chargez, e .l. galeyes. E puis le tressime jur ariva à Cipre. E Coraud, le seignur de Cipre, vint cuntre lui; e li defendi le port, dunt le rei se coruca, e se medla od lui, e le venqui, e le fit lier, e prist les tresors, e puis siwi le rei de France à grant glorie. E une nef ke l'em apele dromund, plein de Sarazins, li surdi encoste en la mer, la quele il prist, e fist neer les Sarazins .M. .ccc., e .cc. fist-il garder tuz vifs, e si prist-il Damiette, e autres chastels vers Babiloine, e .vij. .M. chameus chargez de graunz richesces, k'il departi largement à trestut son ost. E puis k'il out tut ceo conquis, il returna vers Engleterre, e passa par Ostrice; e il fu aparceu del duç de Ostrice, e returna, par la treson des Franceis, la quele puis fu esprové. Kar le rei Phelipe, ke aveit tuz jurs envie as ses nobles fez, si mist tutdis la terre de Normandie en tribulatiun, e occupa à lui les chastels, jeske tant ke le rei Richard returna en Normandie, après la raunsom fete.

Icesti Richard regna après son pere, e jura à son coronement k'il portereit pes e honur e reverence tuz les jurs de sa vie à Deu e à seinte eglise, e à ses ordineires,

e ceo fist-il, e après le veage de utre mere, sicum il veneit en Aquitaigne, e adresceit son chemin vers Engleterre, il assegea à tut son ost le chastel de Thavis, ke le rei de France aveit occupé, où il fu feru de un dart envenimé. Allas ! il morust al .vij. Kalende de Averil, en le an de grace .M. .c e .xcix., e fu enterré a Founte Everaud as piez son pere.

LE REI JOṄ REGNA .XVIIJ. ANZ E .V. MOIS.

Icesti Johan, le derein de ses freres, après la mort al vaillant rei Richard, regna. Icesti fist treis maneres de sermenz, ceo est à saver k'il amereit e honureit Deu e seint eglise e ses ordineires, e k'il ostereit les mauveises leis, e les bones establiereit, e dreit justice haucereit. Entre tuz reis mortels il fu le plus franc, e par son ein degré se fist serf, e mist le realme de Engleterre à truage. E après plusurs tribulaciuns e pertes de ses terres utre mer, e puis k'il aveit regné .xviij. anz e .v. mois, morut, e comanda sa alme à Deu e à seint Wlstan, e est enterré a Wincestre.

Henri, son primer fiz. Richard, rei de Alamaine. Isabele, emperice.

Alienore, cuntesse de Penbroke. Johane, reine de Escoce.

[Richard.]

Henri de Alemaine. Edmund de Alemaine.

[Alienore.]

Henri de Muntfort. Simon de Muntfort. Ameri de Muntfort. Guy de Muntfort.

Richard de Muntfort. Alienore de Muntfort.

Alienore, contesse de Penbrok, mere Henri de Muntfort e ses freres, fu primerement marié à Willam le Mareschal le jofne, e après à Simon de Muntfort, e engendra de li ses .vi. enfanz.

### HENRI LE TIERZ, LE PEISIBLE REI, E TRÈS BON CHRISTIEN, REGNA .LVJ. ANZ E .IX. JURS.

Henri tierz regna après Johan son per. Icesti Henri est dist le tierz pur ceo k'il est en title, e en cronicle, e en escriz, e en chartres, ne mie par la reson del noun, mès pur la resun del real seignurie e dignité. Kar si le premer rei Henri seit cunté, e puis Henri le fiz à l'emperice, e après le fiz à celi Henri ke fu dit le jofne rei, icesti serrait le quart. Mès pur ceo ke celi Henri ne regna mie, mais morust avant son pere, pur ceo...ke regnerent, icesti Henri est dit le tierz. E icesti Henri, dedenz le dime an de son age, le jor seint Simon e seint Jude, fu coroné à grant joye. E il jura k'il portereit honur e reverence à Deu, e à seinte eglise, e à ses ordineres, e si fist-il noblement. E il morut en le an de grace .M.cc.lxxij., e est enterré devaunt le haut auter de Westmuster.

Edward. Margarete, reine de Escoce. Edmund. Katerine, morut enfaunt.

# FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

## No. IV.

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.....vicus rex Francorum profectus est ad Jerusalem.

M°cxlviij. Episcopus Lincolniensis Robertus fundavit domum de Mirival.

M°cxlix. Robertus de Cayneto fit episcopus Lincolniensis. Æstivæ pluviæ necaverunt messes.

M°cl. Magni rubores in cœlo visi sunt.

M°cli. Conventus Christianorum ad Hyspalim expugnandum.

M°clij. Abbatia de Tileteya fundatur.

M°cliij. Obiit Eugenius papa. Successit Anastasius.

M°cliiij. Obiit Stephanus rex.

M°clv. Henricus rex, filius Matildæ imperatricis, coronatus est.

M°clvj. Alienora regina peperit Henricum filium suum .ij. Kl' Martii feria secunda, et eadem peperit Matildam.

M°clvij. Alienora regina peperit Ricardum filium suum, et in anno sequenti peperit Galfridum postea comitem Britonum.

M°clix. Obiit Adrianus papa, successit Alexander tertius.

M°clxj. Obiit Theobaldus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Dissentio inter ipsum et regem, sed mox pacificati sunt.

M°clxij. Sanctus Thomas consecratur archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

M°clxv. Alienora regina peperit Johannam, et istam nupsit rex Cipri, et postea Remundus comes de Sancto Egidio. Sanctus Thomas exulatur.

M°clxvj. Alienora regina peperit Johannem.

M°clxvij. Obiit Robertus Lincolniensis episcopus. Almaricus rex Jerusalem cepit Babiloniam.

M°clxix. Henricus tertius factus est rex patre vivente.

M°clxx. Invasio Hiberniæ a comite Ricardo.

M°clxxj. Sanctus Thomas passus est martyrium, et Hybernia capta est.

M°clxxij. Abbatia de Stanlawe fundatur.

M°clxxiij. Discordia orta est inter patrem et filium reges.

M°clxxiiij. Willelmus rex Scotiæ captus est apud Alnewike.

M°clxxv. Concilium Londoniæ .xiij. Kl' Julii.

M°clxxvj. Bertram de Verdun fundavit abbatiam de Crokesdene.

M°clxxvij. Ventus validus fuit Kl' Decembris.

M°clxxviij. Eclipsis solis in exaltatione sanctæ crucis.

M°clxxix. Peregrinatio regis Franciæ ad Sanctum Thomam Cantuariæ.

M°clxxx. Translatio Sanctæ Frideswidæ Oxoniæ. Obiit Lodovicus rex Galliæ. Obiit Rogerus episcopus Ebor.

M°clxxxj. Apud Witenham in Somersethe fundatur cœnobium Cartusianorum.

M°clxxxiij. Obiit Henricus rex tertius.

M°clxxxvi. Sanctus Hugo fit episcopus Lincolniensis.

M°clxxxviij. Reges Angliæ et Franciæ crucem sumpserunt.

M°clxxxix. Obiit Henricus filius Matildæ imperatricis, et Henricus filius ejus magnanimus fuit, et regnum Angliæ et ducatum Normanniæ aliquanto tempore cum patre suo tenuit, et duxit filiam regis Francorum, tamen fuit adversarius patris sui, et ante patrem mortuus est.

Ricardus rex coronatus est. Hic fuit bellicosus et fortunatus in adversis.- Regnum Angliæ et omnes terras trans mare tenuit in vita sua, sed armorum exercitio quantus fuerit si scire volueris, legas chronica magistri Hugonis de Hovedenne. Isto anno obierunt in obsidione Accon Theobaldus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus et Willielmus comes de Ferr' et Fredericus Romanorum imperator. Ob iter versus Jerusalem obiit Conradus filius ejus, et totius orbis ducum et principum, archiepiscoporum et episcopo-

rum, comitum, baronum, cleri et populi, infinita multitudo isto anno ibidem obiit.

M°cxc. Reges Angliæ et Franciæ profecti sunt in terram sanctam.

M°cxcj. Civitas Acon capta est. Hugo de Nonaunt expulit monachos de Coventre, et posuit ibi canonicos seculares.

M°cxcij. Ricardus rex capitur a duce Austriæ.

M°cxciij. Ricardus rex fecit finem pro redemptione sua, scilicet imperatori c. mille marcas, imperatrici .xxx. mille marcas, et duci Austriæ .xx. mille marcas, pro obligatione quam fecerat eis pro Henrico duce Saxoniæ. Cum Philippus rex Francorum audisset quod rex fecerat finem, statim mandavit Johanni comiti de Mortimer quod ipse caveret, quia diabolus jam solutus est.

M°cxciiij. Ricardus rex liberatus est a captione .ij. Nonas Februarii, .vi. die....., qui dies malus est, et in die malo liberavit eum Dominus.

Fuit autem in captione imperatoris uno anno et .vj. mensibus et .iij. diebus, castellum de Lancastre, et Malbergum, et Mons Sancti Michaelis in Cornubia, redditi fuerunt ante adventum regis, sed Notingham et Tykehil viriliter restiterunt. Audito autem adventu regis in Angliam redditur Tykehil. Illi autem de Notingham usque ad adventum regis restiterunt, et post per aliquot

dies, post xxvij. die Martis, redditum est.

M°cxcv. Ricardus rex reddidit Johanni fratri suo comitatum de Mortimer et honorem de Eya, et comitatum Gloucestriæ, exceptis castellis, et pro omnibus aliis terris suis dedit ei rex de gratia sua per annum viij. mille libros Andegaviæ monetæ.

M°cxcvj. Comes de Sancto Egidio duxit Johannam, sororem regis, in uxorem.

M°cxcvij. Johanna comitissa peperit Reymundum.

M°cxcviij. Restituti sunt monachi Covintriæ. Otho frater Henrici ducis Saxoniæ, ad instantiam Ricardi regis, eligitur in regem Alemanniæ.

Defuncto imperatore, archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, duces, comites, et barones, et omnes magnates Alemanniæ, in unum convenientes debent eligere .xij. viros communiter, et eos præsentare Colour' et Magunt' archiepiscopis, et duci de Saxoniæ, et comiti palatino de Reno, et quemcunque illi quatuor eligerint de dictis .xij. erit rex Alemanniæ, et coronabitur apud Lesiam, ubi Karolus magnus requiescit.

M°cxcix. Decimus annus et ultimus Ricardi regis, in obsidione ejus castelli de Valiz, quod Widomarus vicecomes de Lungges per homines suos tenuit, a quodam qui fuit in castello nomine Bertramo de Gurdun sagitta lethaliter vulneratus est. Cum vero de vita desperaret,

dimisit Johanni fratri suo regimen Angliæ et omnes alias terras suas, et fecit ei fidelitates ab hiis qui aderant, et præcepit quod traderentur ei castella sua, et Othoni nepoti suo quartam partem thesauri sui et omnia jocalia sua, et quartam partem thesauri sui præcepit servientibus suis et pauperibus pro anima sua erogari. Deinde vocato coram rege prædicto Bertramo, dixit ei rex, "Quid tibi malefeci, quare me occidisti?" Cui ille quasi intrepidus respondit, "Tu interemisti patrem meum et duos fratres meos manu tua, et nunc me interimere voluisti; sume ergo de me vindictam qualemcunque excogitaveris, quia non est mihi curæ, dummodo interficiaris, qui tot mala intulisti mundo." Tunc præcepit rex eum dimitti liberum, et dare ei .c. solidos sterling., dicens, "Remitto tibi mortem meam." Sed Marchadeus rutharius nesciente rege apprehendit eum, et post obitum regis excoriatum suspendit.

Obiit autem Ricardus rex .viij. Idus Aprilis, feria quarta ante dominicam in ramis palmarum, .xj. die postquam vulneratus est, et sepelitur ad Fontem Ebraudi ad pedes patris sui. De ejus morte quidam ait,—

> Istius in morte perimit formica leonem,
> Proth dolor! in tanto funere mundus obit.

Defuncto Ricardo rege Johannes comes Mortoniæ, frater

ejus, dominica proxima sequenti, in octabis Paschæ, scilicet, .vij. Kl' Maii, in festo sancti Marci, apud Rotomagum accinctus est gladio ducatus Normanniæ in matrici ecclesia per manus Rotomagensis archiepiscopi. Archiepiscopus vero posuit in capite ducis circulum aureum, habentem in summitate per circuitum rosas aureas, et ipse coram clero et populo juravit super reliquias sanctorum et sacrosancta ewangelia, quod ipse ecclesiæ dignitates bona fide et sine malo ingenio servaret illæsas, et rectam justitiam exerceret, et leges iniquas destrueret. Interim principes Andegavenses, Cenomanenses, et Thuronenses adhæserunt Arthuro comiti Britonum, tanquam domino suo ligio et hæredi. Deinde Johannes dux Normanniæ in vigil. Ascensionis venit Londoniæ, et congregatur ibidem Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo et omnibus magnatibus Angliæ. Dictus archiepiscopus consecravit et coronavit præfatum Johannem in regem Angliæ in ecclesia sancti Petri Westmonasterii die Ascensionis Domini, .vj. Kl' Junii feria quinta. Innocentius papa tertius et Romani elegerunt sibi imperatorem Othonum regem Alemanniæ.

Johannes rex statuit quod nullum tunellum vini Pictavensis vendatur carius quam pro .xx. s. e dolium vini Andegavensis pro .xxiiij. s., vel pro duobus marcis ad plus. Præterea statuit quod nullum sextertium vini Pictavensis vendatur carius quam pro .iiij. d., et vini albi pro .vj.

d. Sed hæc assisa parvo tempore duravit, quia mercatores hanc assisam sustinere non potuerunt, et data est licencia vendendi sextertium de vino rubeo pro .vj. d. et de vino albo pro .viij. denariis, et sic repleta est terra potu et potatoribus.

Anno M°cc. Colloquio habito inter reges Franciæ et Angliæ in Octabis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, rex Franciæ reddidit Johanni regi Angliæ civitatem Ebroycum et totum comitatum, et omnia quæ occupaverat super regem Ricardum per werram et super ipsum, et Johannes statim devenit homo regis Franciæ, et incontinenti dedit omnia Lodovico filio prædicti regis in maritagio cum Blanchia filia regis Castellæ, nepte sua, et in crastino desponsavit eam dictus Lodovicus et duxit secum in Galliam.

Arthurus in præsentia regis Franciæ devenit homo regis Johannis de Britonum et aliis terris suis, de consensu et voluntate regis Franciæ, sed de traditione regis Johannis remansit in custodia regis Franciæ.

Eodem anno factum est divorcium inter Johannem regem et Hawisiam filiam Willelmi comitis de Glovernia, eo quod fuerunt affines in tertio gradu consanguinitatis. Rex Johannes de consilio regis Franciæ duxit in uxorem Ysabellam Dilmari comitissam de Engolismo, quam Hugo le Brun, comes de Marchia, cepit prius per verba de præ-

senti et ipsa eum, sed quia annos nondum attigerat nubiles, noluit eam Hugo in facie ecclesiæ sibi copulare.

Mense Novembris, xvj. Kl' Decembris, obiit sanctus Hugo Lincolniensis episcopus, et .viij. Kl' Decembris corpus ejus in nova ecclesia tumulatum est. Eodem anno facta est pax et finalis concordia inter Philippum regem Franciæ et Johannem regem Angliæ.

Henricus filius regis Johannis natus est. Stephanus de Langetona fit archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

M°ccviij. Interdictum generale in Anglia. Galfridus episcopus Covintrensis obiit.

Johannes rex subjugavit Hyberniam. Exulantur archiepiscopi et episcopi Angliæ.

M°ccxiiij. Solutio interdicti. Eo tempore congressus fuit Francorum et Flandrensium. Comes Flandriæ, nomine Ferranter, comes Boloniæ, et comes Salesbiriæ, W. Longusensis, capti sunt.

M°ccxv. Incepit werra inter regem Johannem et barones.

Concilium Lateranense celebratum est Romæ. W. de Cornubia, episcopus de Covintre, mortuus est.

M°ccxvj. Lodowycus, filius regis Franciæ, venit Londoniæ. Obiit Johannes rex, et Henricus quartus, filius ejus, puer .ix. annorum, jussu legati Walonis, coronatus est et unctus est in regem.

Congressus Francorum et baronum cum regalibus apud Lincolniam sabbato in hebdomade Pentecostes, ubi devicti Franci, et comes Perticiæ occisus est, et comites et barones a regalibus capti sunt.

M°ccxvij. Exercitus veniens Lodowico in auxilium, captus est a regalibus in mari, unde Lodowicus pacem quæsivit, et cum suis recessit, relicta Anglia circa festum sancti Michaelis.

M°ccxviij. Ranulphus comes Cestriæ et W. comes de Ferrariis profecti sunt in terram sanctam peregre.

M°ccxix. Translatio sancti Thomæ archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.

M°ccxxiij. Obiit Willelmus de Cornhille, Covintriensis episcopus.

M°ccxxiiij. Castrum de Bedeforde captum est a rege Henrico. Alexander Covintriensis episcopus consecratus est.

M°cc°xxix. Dedit Henricus rex quartus Huberto de Burgo justiciariam, et tertium denarium Cantuariæ, et fecit eum comitem Canciæ. Obiit Stephanus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus .vij. Idus Julii, apud Silvedone.

M°ccxxx. Transfretatio regis Henrici in Britanniam.

M°ccxxxj. Henricus rex rediit de Britannia.

M°ccxxxij. Ranulphus nobilis comes Cestriæ obiit, et Hubertus de Burgo incarceratus est.



BAYERISCHE STAATS-BIBLIOTHEK MUENCHEN

M°ccxxxiij. Turbatio inter regem Angliæ et suos, quia magis adhæsit extraneis quam suis.

M°ccxxxiiij. Sanctus Edmundus consecratur in archiepiscopum Cantuariæ. Ricardus Marescallus in Hybernia occiditur. Isabella, soror regis Henrici, mittitur Frederico imperatori in uxorem.

M°ccxxxv. Accepit rex Henricus Alienoram in uxorem, xix. Kl' Februarii.

M°ccxxxvj. Applicuit Octo legatus in Angliam.

M°ccxxxvij. Obiit Johannes Scottus, comes Cestriæ.

M°ccxxxviij. Obiit Alexander episcopus Covintriensis.

Anno Domini M°ccxxxix. Natus est Edwardus filius Henrici regis Angliæ, xiiij. Kl' Julii. Eodem anno obiit sanctus Edmundus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, apud Soyersi.

M°ccxli. Recessit Octus legatus ab Anglia.

M°ccxlij. Prima transfretatio regis Henrici in Gasconiam.

M°ccxliij. Obiit Henricus comes de Harundel.

M°ccxliiij. Bonefacius fit archiepiscopus Cantuariæ apud Lugdunum.

M°ccxlv. Innocentius papa quartus celebravit concilium apud Lugdunum, in quo dampnavit et deposuit Fredericum Romanorum imperatorem. Rogerus de Westham, decanus

Lincolniæ, fit episcopus Coventrensis per dominum papam in concilio Lugdunensi.

M°ccxlvj. Capitur .xx.ª ad opus papæ Innocentis .iiij.ª

M°ccxlvij. Obiit Willelmus de Ferrariis, nobilis comes Derbiæ, x° Kl' Octobris. Obiit Agnes, uxor ejus, iiij. Nonis Decembris. Eodem anno translatio sancti Eadmundi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi.

M°ccxlviij. Mutata est moneta Angliæ.

M°ccxlix. Lodovicus rex Franciæ cepit Damietam.

M°ccl. Idem rex Franciæ captus est a paganis, et obiit Fredericus Romanorum imperator.

M°cclj. Die natali Domini apud Eboracum Alexander rex Scotiæ, puer .xi. annorum, desponsavit Margaretam, filiam regis Henrici, filii regis Johannis.

M°cclij. Annus notabilis, quia maximus calor et siccitas hoc anno erat.

M°ccliij. Annus notabilis, eo quod maximum diluvium erat in Hoylandia et Holdernessia, die Veneris, in crastino Sancti Dionysii. Eodem anno transfretavit dominus rex secundo in Gasconiam propter werram Gasconiæ. Eodem anno obiit Coradus filius Frederici imperatoris, et Robertus Lincolniensis episcopus.

M°ccliiij. Transfretavit domina regina, et Edwardus filius ejus, ad contrahendum matrimonium cum sorore regis Hispaniarum, et Johannes de Warenna et Edmundus de

Lascye, ut fierent milites ibidem, et rem. custodes Angliæ Ricardus comes Gloverniæ, et W. le Gray alter Eboracensis archiepiscopus.

Mcclv.

Mcclvj. CC' papa dedit regi Henrico xv$^{am}$ temporalem et spiritualem ad perquirendum regnum Apuliæ et Siciliæ ad opus Edmundi filii sui.

M°cclvij.

M°cclviij. Post Pentecostem factæ sunt provisiones apud Oxoniam. Fames magna multos stravit, et H. Bigoht fit justiciarius Angliæ.

M°cclix. Henricus de Wengham fit episcopus Londoniensis.

Mcclx.

Mcclxj. Petiit Henricus rex absolutionem a domino papa de juramento præstito apud Oxoniam, et optinuit.

Mcclxij. Sanctus Ricardus canonizatur, cujus festum celebratur .iiij. Nonis Aprilis. Eodem anno obiit Ricardus comes Gloverniæ. Eodem anno

M°cclxiij.

M°cclxiiij. Cepit rex Norhamtoniam. Eodem anno comissum est bellum de Lewes ij. Idus Maij, et rex Henricus et filius ejus Edwardus capti sunt. vi. Idus Augusti combustio de Humberstannis.

M°cclxv. qui est annus l. Henrici regis, facta est dis-

cumfitura Nonis Augusti apud Evesham. Octobonus venit in Angliam.

M°cclxvj. Henricus rex post natalem obsedit castellum de Kenilewrd, et cepit illud.

M°cclxvij. Rex Henricus impetravit decimam omnium provinciarum et possessionum ecclesiasticorum. Fecit rex statuta Malbergensia.

M°cclxviij. Octobonus celebravit concilium Londoniæ.

M°cclxix.

M°cclxx. Dominus Edwardus, filius Regis Henrici, transfretavit versus Acon, ut primus ex voto voverat.

M°cclxxj.

M°cclxxij. Dominus Edwardus, filius regis Henrici, in civitate Acon a quodam Asselmo cum cultello toxicato sauciatus fuit.

M°cclxxiij. Obiit rex Angliæ Henricus tertius, post lvj. annos et dies xx. a coronatione sua, anno autem ætatis suæ.lxv., xvj. Kl' Decembris. Willelmus de Lincolnia, abbas iij. decimus, obiit die Sancti Ambrosii, qui in bonis operibus non mediocriter claruit, cui successit Walterus de Hotoft.

M°cclxxiiij°. Sub Gregorio papa x°, fuit magnum concilium celebratum apud Lugdunum, et duravit a Kl' Maij usque ad xvj. Kl' Augusti. Eodem anno dominus Edwardus unctus est in regem a fratre Roberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo.

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M°cclxxv.

M°cclxxvj. Translatus est sanctus Ricardus episcopus Eccestriensis, in vigil. Sancti Botulphi abbatis. Eodem anno, fecit rex statuta Westmonasterii.

M°cclxxvij. Post Pascham adivit dominus rex Edwardus Walliam, a quo Lewelinus, princeps Walliæ, eodem anno misericordiam et pacem impetravit, sed non tenuit.

M°cclxxviij. Tertio Non. Septembris, obiit Robertus Martel.

M°cclxxix. Mutata est moneta in melius, scilicet ut tam oboli quam quadrantes sint rotundi. Obiit Ricardus Lincolniensis episcopus, xv° Kl' Jan., et sepultus die sancti Thomæ apostoli. Cui succedit Oliverius de Suttone. Magister R. de Seytona suscepit habitum nostrum die Sancti Nicholai.

M°cclxxx°. fecit rex statutum contra religiosos ne amplius emerent terras, possessiones, vel redditus.

M°cclxxxj. Translatio sancti Hugonis B... episcopi die sanctæ Fidis virginis. Eodem anno obiit Baldwinus Wakez ij. Nonis Februarii.

M°cclxxxij. Lewelinus, princeps Walliæ, et Davit frater ejus, cum omnibus Wallensibus, acriter contra regem rebellaverunt, circa festum Palmarum. Eodem anno decollatur Lewelinus, ante festum sancti Thomæ apostoli.

M°cclxxxiij°. Captus est David, et incarceratus, et post

festum sancti Michaelis, judicio totius Angliæ, tractus, suspensus, decapitatus, interiora ejus combusta, caput Londoniæ, et per .iiij.$^{or}$ partes Angliæ corpus ejus divisum est. Obiit Robertus de Insula, episcopus Dunolmensis, vij. Idus Junii, cui successit Antonius Bekr.

M°cclxxxiiij. Obiit Alfunsus, filius domini regis Edwardi. Martinus papa obiit, cui successit Honorius.

M°cclxxxv. Philippus rex Francorum, Alexander rex Scottorum, et Petrus quondam dictus rex Arragoniæ, et Willelmus de Wikewane archiepiscopus Ebor. obiit, cui successit Johannes dictus Romanus.

M°cclxxxvj. Transfretavit rex Edwardus, et regina, et multi magnates, tam episcopi quam comites et barones, cum eis, post Pascham, ad parleamentum cum rege Francorum, et remansit custos Angliæ Edmundus comes Cornubiæ. Obiit Hugo episcopus Eliensis, cui successit Johannes de Kirkebye.

M°cclxxxvij. Obiit Honorius papa iij° Kl' Aprilis, cui successit Nicholaus iiij$^{us}$, prius dictus frater Ieronimus, de ordine fratrum Minorum. Reso Wallensis rebellavit contra regem Angliæ. Maximum diluvium et excessus maris in omnibus terris maritimis, et multi homines fluctibus præventi mortui sunt, et pecora similiter, circa Purificationem beatæ Mariæ.

M°cclxxxviij°. Obiit Willelmus de Mildeltone, epi-

scopus Norwicensis, cui successit . . . . . Obiit J. de Vallibus et Rogerus Lovedaye justiciarius. Willelmus suscepit habitum Can' in vigil Purificationis.

M°cclxxxix°. Rediit rex Edwardus in Angliam, mense sextili. Thomas de Weyland, capitalis justiciarius in banco, exulatur, et socii sui officio suo privantur, et alias per redemptionem puniuntur, et fere omnes alii justiciarii eodem modo deponuntur.

*Hic dimisi.*

M°cc.xc°. Johannes de Kirkeby, Eliensis episcopus, obiit, cui successit Willelmus de Luda. Walterus de Hotoft cessit regimini abbatiæ de Thornetone in vigilia sancti Rufi martiris, cui successit Thomas de Ponte. Gilbertus de Clare, comes Gloverniæ, duxit Johannam filiam regis Edwardi in uxorem. Et Johannes de Braban. duxit aliam filiam ejusdem Edwardi nomine Margaretam. Eodem anno exulati sunt omnes Judæi ab Anglia. Eodem anno obiit Elienora regina Angliæ, consors domini Edwardi regis.

M°.cc. nonag'. p°. Obsessa est civitas Acon a soldano Babiloniæ a quinto die Aprilis usque ad xviij$^{m}$. diem Maii, et tunc capta est et destructa, et omnes Christiani aut occisi aut captivati, exceptis eis qui auxilio navali se in insula Cipri salvare potuerunt, ubi patriarcha de Ierusalem

navem ingrediens submersus est. Obiit Elienora regina Angliæ, mater domini Edwardi regis, apud Aumesbyre. Concessit papa Nicholaus domino Edwardo regi decimam ecclesiarum Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Walliæ, et Hyberniæ, ad subsidium terræ sanctæ, et etiam decimam omnium possessionum virorum religiosorum, per vj. annos integros.

Eodem anno emptum est manerium de Haltone juxta Killingham, cum omnibus pertinentiis, pro mille libris, ab Henrico de Lascye, comite Lincolniæ. Datum est dominium cum custodia terræ Scotiæ, assensu magnatorum ejusdem, domino Edwardo regi Angliæ. Obiit W. de Hotoft, quondam abbas noster, videlicet iiij. Kl' Julii. Natus est Gilbertus filius comitis Gloucestriæ. Eodem anno accepit abbas de Thornetone seysinam in prædicto manerio in die sanctæ scholasticæ virginis.

Millesimo ccxcij°. Convocatis coram domino Edwardo rege Angliæ utriusque regni, scilicet Scotiæ et Angliæ, magnatibus, apud Berewike super Tuede, per eorum assensum Johannes de Bailyolle, tanquam hæres et consanguinitate propinquior, electus est in regem Scotiæ, et in die sancti Andreæ apostoli positus est in solio regali apud Sconam, et ibi traditum est ei regnum Scotiæ cum omnibus pertinentiis. Eodem anno fecit idem Johannes homagium domino Edwardo regi Angliæ, apud Novum Castrum, in die Sancti Stephani prothomartiris in hæc verba.

"Mun seingnur, sir Edwarde, rai de Engleterre, e soverain seingnur de Escoce, joe Johan de Bailyolle, rai de Escoce, devens vostre home lige de tut le reaume de Escoce oue les apurtenances, e oue quant qe apent, le quel joe tieng, e dai de drait, e claime pur mai e pur mes heyres rais de Escoce, tener heritabelment, de wos, e de wos heyres rais de Engleterre. E fai e l'auté porterai à wos e à wos heyres rais de Englerre, de vie e de membre, e de terren benur, contre tote genz qe purrunt viver e morir. E le rai le pacait en la furme, sauvé son drait cantri(?) Johan. icest homage fu fet al Novel Chastelle sur Tyne, le jour saint Esteven, le an de grace Mil. cc. nonant secunde, e de le ray Edwarde xxj.

Eodem anno obiit Nicholaus papa .iiij., cui successit . . . . Item obiit frater Johannes de Pecheham, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, qui primo fuit frater de ordine fratrum minorum, cui successit magister Robertus de Winchilsé. Eodem anno ad firmam dimissum est manerium de Kilnese ad terminum .x.$^{ti}$ annorum, cuidam Petro ad mare de Raveneshere, pro .xx. marcis.

M.°cc°.xc.iij. Orta est maxima discordia circa Pascham inter portuenses Angliæ et Normannos, et plures naves Normannorum et Flandrensium per Anglos captæ fuerunt, et maxima strages eorum in mari facta est.

Anno M°cc.xciiij. Capitalis inimicitia orta est inter

Edwardum regem Angliæ et Philippum regem Franciæ, unde dominus rex Angliæ sibi terram Wasconiæ liberavit cum homagio suo, et nihil de eo de cætero tenere clamavit. Item dominus rex Alemanniæ et dominus rex Angliæ fœdus inierunt contra regem Franciæ, pro quo dominus rex Angliæ dedit prædicto regi Alemanniæ magnam summam pecuniæ. Maximus defectus frumenti in Anglia, quia valles defecerunt per pluviosam æstatem.

Eodem anno omnes episcopi, decani, abbates, priores, et omnes prælati Angliæ, concesserunt domino Edwardo regi Angliæ medietatem omnium bonorum suorum spiritualium et temporalium ad terram Wasconiam recuperandam. Item magnates et omnes alii de regno suo Angliæ concesserunt eidem decimam partem omnium bonorum suorum, qui sibi in gwerra sua in Wallia et Wasconia corporale fecerunt servitium. Et de omnibus civibus, burgensibus, et mercatoribus eidem regi sexta pars concessa est. Eodem anno dominus papa Cœlestinus v.$^{tus}$ cessit regimini papatus. Cui successit Bonefacius viij$^{us}$, primo vocatus dominus Benedictus cardenalis. Eodem anno obiit magister Willelmus de Monteforti, decanus Londoniæ, subito in parliamento regis, et dominus Rogerus de Clare et Johannes de Sandforde archiepiscopus Dublinensis, cui successit . . . .

Item eodem anno maximus congressus Wallensium contra regem Angliæ. Dominus rex cum magno exercitu

comitum et baronum, circa festum omnium sanctorum, adivit Walliam, et plures Angli fame ibidem et frigore perierunt, et dominus R. de Puslesdone a Wallensibus capitur et trahitur et suspenditur, et multa castra in Wallia tam comitis Gloverniæ quam Lincolniæ (?) cæterorumque magnatum per eosdem Wallenses ad terram prostrata sunt.

M°cc°nonaginta v., major pars Wallensium se paci regis circa Pascham reddidit, et plures eorum in hostagio conservati sunt. Et Madocus, princeps Walliæ, paci et voluntati regis se commisit, et in crastino sancti Laurentii apud Londoniam ductus est, et ibi custodiæ mancipatur. Eodem in crastino ad vincula sancti Petri maxima multitudo navium ex parte regis Franciæ ante portum de Dover apparuit, et plures earum ad terram venerunt, et prædictam villam deprædaverunt, et maximam partem ejusdem combusserunt. Item dominus Edmundus, frater domini regis Angliæ, et Henricus de Lasci, comes Lincolniæ, cum suis, apud Wasconiam prostrati sunt. Eodem anno duo cardinales, scilicet Albanus et Prenestrius, regibus Angliæ et Franciæ a summo pontifice ad pacem inter eosdem reformandum destinati sunt, et ad eorundem sumptus quælibet ecclesia cathedralis, abbatia, prioratus excellens in Anglia sex marcas contribuit. Maxima fames et morina pauperum in Anglia. Eodem anno concessa est decima domino Ed-

wardo regi Angliæ omnium bonorum spiritualium et temporalium religiosorum omnium in Anglia et etiam totius cleri. Item magnates et omnes alii de regno suo undecimam partem omnium bonorum suorum eidem regi concesserunt. Eodem anno obiit Gilbertus de Thorntone apud London. v° Kl' Septembris, Petrus de Campania, dominus Gilbertus de Clare comes Gloverniæ.

Eodem anno dominus Johannes de Baylolf, rex Scotiæ, fracta sua fidelitate quam domino Edwardo regi Angliæ nuper fecerat, inimicos ejusdem regis, viz. in terra sua Scotiæ, pacifice excepit, et boriales gentes Angliæ gravare et perturbare vehementer incepit. Unde dominus rex Angliæ apud Novum Castrum super Tyne parliamentum suum constituit, et cum valida manu tam per mare quam per terram versus Boream iter suum arripuit. Item magister Regis, episcopus Cestriæ, obiit, cui successit dominus Walterus de Langtone. Item eodem anno obiit magister Johannes dictus Romanus, archiepiscopus Eboracensis, qui de novo ecclesiam sancti Petri construere incepit. Cui successit magister Henricus de Neuwerke, ejusdem ecclesiæ decanus. Dominus papa constituit in favorem ecclesiæ, ne clerici vel bona eorum taxarentur, nec regibus darent contributiones. Item dominus Thomas de Turbivilla, regis Angliæ proditor, capitur, trahitur, et suspenditur. Eodem anno vendidit dominus Thomas de

Ponte, tunc abbas, vesturam bosci de Thwayt, ex parte boriali, reservatis sibi .xxx. pedibus in circuitu, quamlibet acram pro .vij. marcis, per perticam .xviij. pe.

Anno Domini M.°cc.° nonaginta vj°, .xxx.° die Martii, dominus rex cum suis villam de Berwike acriter obsedit, et eam invasit, et de omnibus in eadem inventis voluntatem suam fecit, tam in castro quam in suburbio, ubi dominus Ricardus de Cornubia, sibi minus providens, mortuus est. Item dominus Johannes de Baliolo, rex Scotorum, v° die Aprilis, apud Berwike, homagium et fidelitatem, quæ prius domino Edwardo Angliæ regi fecerat, eidem sub hac sententia liberavit.

Magnifico principi, domino Edwardo Dei gratia regi Angliæ, Johannes eadem gratia Scotiæ rex. Cum vos, ac alii de regno vestro, vobis non ignorantibus, vel saltem ignorare non debentibus, per violentiam vestram potentiam nobis et regni nostri incolis graves ac intolerabiles injurias, contemptus, et gravamina, necnon dampna enormia contra nostras et regni nostri libertates, ac contra Deum et justi-

tiam notorie et frequenter intulistis, nos extra regnum nostrum, ad levem cujuscumque suggestionem, pro libito voluntatis vestræ citando, et indebite vexando, castra nostra, terras, possessiones nostras et nostrorum infra regnum vestrum, injuste et sine juris demeratis(?), occupando bona nostra et subditorum nostrorum, tam per terram

quam per mare rapiendo, et infra regnum vestrum receptando, mercatores et alios regni nostri incolas occidendo, hominesque nostros de regno nostro violenter in regnum vestrum abducendo, ipsosque ibidem detinendo et incarcerando, super quibus reformandis, nuncios nostros sæpe vobis transmisimus, quæ non solum adhuc remanent incorr . . ta, verum etiam de die in diem per vos et vestros prioribus deteriora accumulantur. Vos namque cum innumerabili armatorum multitudine, exercituque vestro publice convocato, ad exhæredandum nos, tam per terram quam per mare commisistis inhumane. Nos dictas injurias, contemptus, gravamina, dampna, necnon hostiles impugnationes, ulterius sustinere non valentes, nec infidelitate et homagio vestro, licet per violentam impressionem vestram extortis manendo, contra vos et ad defensionem nostri et regni nostri, cujus defensioni et tuitioni vinculo juramenti sumus astricti, nos volentes erigere, fidelitatem et homagium vobis factam tam a nobis quam ab aliis quibuscumque regni nostri incolis fidelibus nostris ratione terrarum quas in regno vestro de vobis tenebant, ac etiam ratione menagii, seu retentionis vestræ nomine vestro, ac nomine eorundum omnium et singulorum vobis reddimus per præsentes, et cæt'.

Unde dominus rex Edwardus, super ista ingratitudine mirabiliter commotus, villam de Berwike per suos secure

munivit, et ulterius inter Scotos procedere non distulit. Unde Anglorum exercitus apud castrum de Dumbarre accessit, et ibidem obviam habuit maximam multitudinem Scottorum, armata manu valida et robere grandi, et ibidem commissum est lethale bellum, sed exercitum Anglorum misericordia Dei illæsum conservavit, et Scottos in fugam convertit, fugientes ceciderunt. In illa die vero Anglorum militis et Scottorum miseria horribiliter apparuit. Et ibidem capti sunt comites et plures barones, milites, et alii magnates, per diversas partes Angliæ missi, custodiæ mancipandum. Transactis aliquot diebus, miserrimus Johannes de Baliolo, quondam rex Scotiæ, videns se omni potestate destitui, voluntati Edwardi regis Angliæ cum majoribus regni Scotiæ humiliter se submisit, qui apud Turrim Lond. ductus est custodiendum, et totum regnum Scotiæ dispositioni regis Angliæ subjectum est. Unde idem rex Edwardus, super inimicos suos gloriose triumphans, cum pace reversus est ad civitatem suam Berwyke, et ibidem in crastino Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ proximo sequentis parliamentum suum constituit, et in pace in Angliam reversus est.

Item xij$^{ma}$. datur domino regi, et a mercatoribus et civibus octava. Et dominus rex a clero auxilium petiit, et dominus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis simul cum clero respondit, quod constitutionem domini papæ non aude-

bant infringere, nec ei quicquam contribuere. Unde dominus rex mirabiliter commotus gratiam curiæ suæ tam de lege communi quam speciali eis omnino interdixit. Facta autem sunt ista die Jovis ante Purificationem beatæ Mariæ. Denique dominus rex omnia layca feoda clericorum quorumcunque, cum bonis in eisdem inventis, in manu seysivit, et extendi fecit. Et statuit quod nisi infra mensem protectionem suam impetrarent, prædicta layca feoda, cum bonis in eisdem inventis, essent forisfacta. Clerum vero extra protectionem suam posuit, et de clericorum et religiosorum spoliatione multum gaudebat, ut dicebatur. Tunc archiepiscopus Eboracensis, pro tota diocesi sua, .v.$^{am}$ partem possessionum et beneficiorum suorum, et multi alii episcopi et abbates pro terris suis deliberandum eidem .v.$^{am}$ concesserunt. Sed archiepiscopus Cantuariensis cum quibusdam noluit consentire.

Isto anno comes Flandriæ contra regem Franciæ fœdus pepigit cum domino Edwardo rege Angliæ. Eodem anno comes Holandiæ Elizabeth filiam post natam regis Angliæ duxit in uxorem, et eo mortuo comes Herefordiæ eandem cepit in uxorem.

Anno Domini M°cc° nonoginta septimo, dominus Robertus le Brus et alii Scotti acriter contra regem rebellaverunt. Sicca æstas et calida. Eodem anno gravis discordia mota est inter regem et comitem Marescallum, et quosdam

alios comites et barones, eo quod sumptibus suis propriis secum trans mare in guerra sua adire noluerunt, unde dominus rex præfatum comitem officio suo omnino privavit. Item eodem anno idem rex, convocatis archiepiscopis, episcopis, cæterisque regni sui dignitatum personis, comitibus, baronibus, cæterisque regni proceribus, apud Westmonasterium mense Junii, humiliter ab eisdem licenciam suam cepit, dicendo et confitendo se multa mala in regno suo fecisse, et pessimum regem fuisse. Unde ab eisdem veniam et absolutionem devote postulavit, et ibidem a prædictis archiepiscopis, episcopis, et clero, comitibus et militibus, Edwardo filio suo fidelitatem fieri fecit specialem, ita quod in absentia sua ipsum tanquam dominum loco suo agnoscerent. Et sic dominus rex cum pauca milite, comitibus et baronibus sibi adversantibus, in Flandriam transfretavit, et in civitate de Gaunt diu morabatur. Et ibidem dominus rex remisit comiti Marescallo et Herefordiæ, et Johanni de Ferreriis, et omnibus aliis, malam voluntatem suam, et confirmavit per scriptum, sigillo suo signatum, magnam cartam de libertatibus Angliæ in omnibus suis articulis, et etiam quod nulla mala tolta caperetur, nisi secundum antiquam consuetudinem. Similiter autem quod nullæ misæ nec talliagia per ipsum de cætero fierent in regno sine assensu omni et voluntate ; et istud scriptum traditum fuit domino archiepiscopo,

vidente toto clero in capitulo Westmonasterii in concilio ibidem convocato per dominum episcopum Cestrensem et fratrem Hugonem de Maunnecestria. Et propter istam confirmationem dominus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis cum clero suo concessit eidem decimam temporalium et spiritualium ad intrinsecam invasionem Scottorum expellendam. Et dominus archiepiscopus Eboracensis quintam partem, cæteri vero laici nonam partem domino regi concesserunt. Isto anno treugæ captæ sunt inter regem Angliæ et regem Franciæ. Tunc demum rex Angliæ cum suis in Angliam reversus est. Et in absentia regis, omnes Scotti acriter contra Anglos insurrexerunt, villam Berewyke ceperunt, et totam terram Northanhumbriæ, Cumbriæ, Westmerlande deprædaverunt, plures occiderunt, religiosis inhumane non parcentes. Unde Angli contra Scottos insurgentes, grande bellum commissum est ubi plures utriusque partis ceciderunt. Sed sors iniquitatis cecidit super Scottos, unde in fugam reversi sunt. Item apud pontem de Strivelinge plures Angli ceciderunt, inter quos dominus Hugo de Cressingham, thesaurarius regis, occisus est. Eodem anno obiit dominus Edmundus frater regis Angliæ in Wasconia, et ossa ejus Angliæ delata sunt, et in ecclesia beati Petri Westmonasterii apud Londoniam honorifice tumulata, cui dominus Thomas Langecastriæ,

filius ejus ante natus, in hæredem succedit. Et idem dominus Thomas filiam comitis Lincolniæ duxit in uxorem.

Anno domini M°cc° nonaginta octavo, in quindena sanctæ Trinitatis, dominus Henricus de Neuwerke a domino... episcopo Dunolmiæ cæteris duobus episcopis in majori ecclesia Ebor. consecratur in archiepiscopum Eboracensem, qui tantum duobus annis rexit ecclesiam Ebor.

Eodem anno comes Lancastriæ cum suis de Wasconia in Angliam revertebatur. Abbatia de Westmonasterio combusta est. Item eodem anno obiit Willelmus de Luda, episcopus Eliensis, cui successit...episcopus Norwicensis.

Eodem anno obiit Humfredus de Bohun, comes Herefordiæ. Isto anno pessima moneta generaliter currit in Anglia, ita quod vix in manu alicujus invenitur sterlingus coronatus, et tres unum vix valent sterlingum bonum coronatum. Isto anno obiit frater Willelmus de Hothum, archiepiscopus Dublinensis, cui successit magister Ricardus Feringes, Cantuariæ archidiaconus. Et Johannes de Langetona, cancellarius domini regis, Cantuariæ archidiaconus, per summum pontificem effectus est.

Anno Domini M°cc° nonagesimo nono, rex Angliæ et rex Franciæ arbitrio domini papæ se submiserunt, unde per eundem papam pax inter eos formata est. Et eodem anno rex Angliæ duxit Margaretam sororem regis Franciæ

in uxorem, de qua idem dominus rex genuit Thomam de Brothertone, et alium filium nomine Edmundum de Woddestoke.

Eodem anno obiit piæ memoriæ Oliverus episcopus Lincolniensis die sancti Bricii episcopi. Maximus ventus fuit in Anglia mense Januarii et Februarii. Eodem anno obiit Henricus de Neuwerke episcopus Eboracensis, cui successit magister Thomas de Correbrigge, ejusdem ecclesiæ cancellarius.

Isto anno prior Eliensis factus est episcopus Northwicensis. Item in eodem anno constituit papa ne prædicatores seu minores prædicarent sine licencia, seu confessiones audirent. Isto anno obiit dominus Ricardus Cornubiæ comes, sine hærede corporis sui, unde tota Cornubia tanquam escaeta ad manum domini regis devenit.

Anno Domini M°ccc°, dominus rex in parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium confirmavit cartas libertatum Angliæ et Forestæ, et alia utilia statuta ordinavit, et falsa moneta omnino deleta est. Isto anno comes Flandriæ voluntati regis Franciæ se submisit. Eodem anno magister Johannes de Malderby consecratur in episcopum Lincolniæ. Item isto anno, Kl' Junii, natus est Thomas filius regis apud Brothertone in comitatu Eboracensi. Item eodem anno dominus rex plenum parliamentum

suum tenuit apud Lincolniam, ubi quintadecima omnium bonorum regni sui sibi est concessa, pro confirmatione cartarum libertatum Angliæ. Item eodem anno dominus rex dedit Edwardo filio suo principatum Walliæ et comitatum Cestriæ. Eodem anno fuit generalis absolutio omnium peccatorum in curia Romana omnibus Romam adeuntibus.

Anno Domini M°ccc° primo dominus rex profectus est versus Scotiam cum exercitu suo, et ibidem cum suis non procul a Castro Puellarum hiemavit. Eodem anno natus est Edmundus filius regis apud Woddestoke, mense Augusti. Isto anno cometes apparuit, radios versus cœlum emittens. Isto anno in subsidium ecclesiæ Romanæ imposuit dominus papa decimam super ecclesiam Anglicam per tres annos continuos.

Anno Domini M°ccc° secundo, obiit Goddefridus episcopus Wigorniensis, et episcopus Eliensis.

Isto anno ejecti sunt Franci de Flandria, unde die stabilito commissum est grande bellum inter eos, ubi ex parte regis Franciæ ceciderunt comites, barones, et cæterorum maxima multitudo, inter quos cecidit comes d'Artoys, comes Albemar', comes de Eya, comes Sancti Pauli, Radulphus de Neel, Guido de Neel, Goddefridus de Brabantia et filius ejus, Willelmus de Feens et filius ejus,

Petrus de Flote, filius comitis de Henaude, Jacobus de Sancto Paulo, et lij. banerettæ, et pedites innumerabiles.

Isto anno hiemps valde sicca et suavis, ita quod fontes, rivi, et stagna, in multis locis desiccabantur. Nix et gelu raro fuerunt.

Anno Domini M^ccc^mo tertio, dominus Thomas abbas de Thornetone fecit finem cum domino Henrico comite Lincolniæ pro turbifodina in Inkelmora, pro .M. marcis per decem annos solvendis, unde prædictus abbas in banco apud Eboracum termino Pasch. coram justiciarios fecit recognitionem, et solvit præ manibus .c. marcas. Dominus Edwardus rex et princeps filius ejus, cum grandi et valido exercitu, eodem termino versus Scotiam profecti sunt tam per mare quam per terram. Eodem anno obiit Bonifacius papa, cui successit Benedictus de ordine Prædicatorum. Flandrenses adhuc contra regem Franciæ viriliter restiterunt, et per amicos treugæ inter eos captæ sunt.

Anno Domini .M.°ccc.^mo quarto, omnes Scoti præter quosdam qui castrum de Strivelin tenuerunt, paci et gratiæ regis se submiserunt. Eodem anno rex Franciæ terram Wasconiæ regi Angliæ reddidit, et ad ejus instantiam omnes Flandrenses de Anglia banniti sunt. Eodem anno obiit Ricardus Londoniensis episcopus, cui successit magister Radulfus de Baldake.

Item eodem anno obiit Benedictus papa, cui successit...

Item obiit eodem anno Johannes Wintoniensis episcopus, cui successit prior ejusdem domus. Item eodem dominus rex totam terram Scotiæ in pace optinuit, unde post sanctum Michaelem in Angliam cum suis reversus est, et apud Brustewyke per .vij. ebdomada perhendinavit. Unde die Veneris ante festum sanctæ Luciæ virginis versus abbatiam de Thorentone Humbre transfretavit, et ibidem cum familia sua, et regina cum comitissa de Hereforde, usque post nonam die lunæ moram traxerunt. Inde apud Lincolniam natale Domini, cum filio suo principe, iiij. episcopis, comitibus, et baronibus, solemniter tenuit, et parliamentum suum apud Loudun in quindenis post purificationem constituit.

Scaccarium domini regis, cancellarius, et omnia placita coram justiciariis de banco ad festum Hillarii de Eboraco ad Londoniam translata sunt. Eodem anno obiit Thomas archiepiscopus Eboracensis, cui successit magister Willelmus de Grenefeld tunc cancellarius domini regis.

Anno Domini .M.°ccc^mo^. quinto, ordinatio Clementis papæ tertii primo archiepiscopo Burdegav'. Isto anno dominus Johannes de Langetone, archidiaconus Cantuariæ, factus est episcopus Cycestrensis. Dominus Willelmus le Waleis, inimicus domini regis Angliæ, capitur et trahitur, suspenditur, et in partes dividitur.

Eodem anno magister Willelmus de Grenefeld electus

Eboracensis, apud Lugdunum consecratur in archiepiscopum Eboracensem.

Eodem anno dominus papa concessit regi Angliæ decimam temporalium et spiritualium bonorum totius cleri Angliæ.

Eodem anno dominus Robertus de Brus occidit dominum Johannem Comyn de Badenaghe, et insurrexit in regem Angliæ, et acriter rebellavit. Dominus rex archiepiscopum Cantuariensem domino papæ accusatur, et ad curiam vocatur, et omnia bona sua confiscantur.

Anno Domini .M.°ccc.$^{mo}$ sexto, ad festum Pentecostes, dominus rex Edwardo filio suo, principi Walliæ, dedit terram Wasconiæ, et eundem dominum Edwardum in eodem festo Pentecostes, apud Westmonasterium cinxit nobiliter cingulo militiæ, et calcaria sibi imposuerunt dominus patriarcha Ierusalem et dominus Henricus comes Lincolniæ, et tunc erat .xxij. annorum, et ad ipsius honorem dominus Johannes comes Warennæ, et plures alii barones, cum ccc. armigeris de electis totius Angliæ, arma susceperunt militiæ cum magna lætitia et honore, ipsius domini regis sumptibus, et cum eodem domino rege et principe statim versus Scotiam contra inimicos Angliæ viriliter profecti sunt.

Anno Domini .M°. ccc.$^{mo}$ septimo, die Translationis sancti Thomæ Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, apud Burgum

super Sabulum juxta Karliolum, dominus Edwardus, rex Angliæ strenuissimus, diem clausit extremum, anno ætatis suæ .lxviij. et coronationis suæ .xxxv., et sepelitur apud Westmonasterium Londoniæ, cui successit dominus Edwardus filius ejus, anno ætatis suæ .xxiij., et statim comitatum Cornubiæ et honorem Knaresburge contulit cuidam Wasconi nomine Petro de Gaverstone; et dominum Johannem de Langetone, episcopum Cirencestrensem, ad curiam suam cum honore revocavit, et eum cancellarium Angliæ constituit, et dominum Walterum de Langetone, episcopum Cestriæ, thesaurarium patris sui, capi fecit et custodiæ carcerali mancipavit.

Isto anno obiit dominus Willelmus de Hameldone, decanus Eboraci et cancellarius Angliæ.

Eodem anno obiit frater Willelmus de Gaynesburge, episcopus Wigornensis, cui successit Walterus Reginald, thesaurarius Angliæ.

Isto anno templarii in Francia dampnantur, et in Anglia accusantur, et incarcerantur, et omnia bona sua in manum regis confiscantur.

Eodem anno dominus rex ad homagium suum, pro Wasconia et aliis terris suis quas de rege Franciæ tenet, faciendum mense Januarii transfretavit, et apud Bononiam rex Franciæ sibi occurrit et eum honorifice excepit. Unde dominus rex Angliæ filiam regis Franciæ, Isabellam no-

mine, duxit in uxorem, et cum gaudio in Angliam cum suis reversus est.

Anno supradicto, mense Januarii, die sancti Mathiæ apostoli, die videlicet Dominico, dominus Edwardus unctus est in regem, ab episcopo Wintoniensi in ecclesia Westmonasterii, domino archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, Roberto de Wynchelse, in partibus transmarinis tunc agente.

Anno Domini .M.$^{mo}$ccc.viij$^{o}$

Anno Domini .M$^{mo}$ccc.ix$^{o}$

Anno Domini .M$^{mo}$. ccc$^{mo}$. x$^{mo}$, obiit dominus Antonius de Beke, patriarcha Ierusalem et Dunelmensis episcopus, cui successit Ricardus de Kellawe. Eodem anno obiit Henricus de Lascy, comes Lincolniæ.

Anno Domini .M.$^{mo}$ ccc.$^{mo}$ xj.$^{mo}$. archiepiscopus Cantuariensis concilium suum provinciale apud London' fecit convocari.

Anno Domini .M.$^{mo}$ccc.$^{mo}$xij.$^{mo.}$ dominus Clemens papa celebravit concilium generale apud Duituon, ubi deposuit et cassavit ordinem Templariorum. Eodem anno Petrus de Gavastone, comes Cornubiæ, capitur et per præceptum regis decapitatur.

Anno Domini .M.$^{mo}$ ccc.$^{mo}$ xiij$^{o}$., mense Novembris, natus est Edwardus, primogenitus regis Edwardi, apud Wyndessover, de regina Isabella, filia regis Franciæ. Eodem anno, mense Junii, obiit dominus Robertus de

Wynchelse, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, cui successit Walterus episcopus Wigornensis.

Eodem anno obiit dominus Radulfus de Baldoke, episcopus Londonensis, cui successit magister Gilbertus de Segrave.

Eodem anno regina Naverniæ, uxor filii regis Franciæ, et soror ejus, deprehensæ cum suis adulteris, ultimo dampnantur supplicio.

Anno Domini M.$^{mo}$ ccc.$^{mo}$ xiiij.$^{o}$ dominus Philippus rex Franciæ equo suo cecidit, et ab eo tractus et miserabiliter dilaceratus, mortuus est.

# FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

No. V.

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Iste Arthurus, nobilis bellator, duodecies dux belli fuit, et duodecies victor extitit triumphus Saxonibus, Pictis, et Scotis. Duxit Gwenwyber in uxorem, ex genere Romanorum editam, subjugatis postea Hibernis, Islondis, Goodlondis, Ortandis, in Australibus universis, Norwagia, Dacia, Gallia, Equitannia, Vasconnia, rediit in Britanum, coronatus in urbe Legionum a festo Pentecostes, ubi cedente Dubricio suo archiepiscopatui, David loco ipsius subrogatur, avunculus Roger. Dum hæc fierent, venerunt nuncii Lucii Cæsaris tributum Romæ expetentes. Arthurus venit vero cum suis in obviam Lucio Cæsari Augusto, dominus ibi, qui triumpho super Romanos potitus, Lucium Cæsarem in bello interposito, prostrato per viam per duellum gigante horribili. Cum ergo Romam tenderet, nunciatum est ei Modredus, cui regnum commisit, diadema proditiose mansisse. Diu Arthuro revertenti vi armata resistit, sed Arthuro lethaliter vulnerato, Modredus occubuit, Arthuro in

insulam Glastoniæ delato tumulandum, terdenis regnis potestati suæ subactis, regno ejus Constantino cognato, filio ducis Cornubiæ concesso, anno ab incarnatione Domini .c.xlij. Tunc obiit archiepiscopus Urbis Legionum in civitate sua Menevia.

Tempore istius Caretici applicuit Godmundus, rex Affricanorum, et insulam cum ecclesiis a mari usque ad mare destruxit, et sic Britones regni monarchiam ulterius non optinuerunt.

Jam Britones a monarchia regni expulsi, Wallenses, a suo duce Wallone, sive a regi eorum Gwalone, sunt nominati.

Iste Edelwoldus conversus per Birinum, cujus temporibus tribus annis non cecidit pluvia, immo Wilfredus episcopus primus docuit artem piscandi.

Anno gratiæ c. lxxxij. misit Gregorius papa Augustinum episcopum in Angliam, ut ad fidem Christi converteret, anno ab adventu Anglorum c. l., anno qui Edelbrich regem Cantuariæ primo baptizavit cum suo populo, sed postea factus est archiepiscopus ibidem, in cujus adjutorium misit Gregorius Mellitum, Justum, Paulinum, Risianum, mandans ut xij. episcopis in cunctis locis ordinare, qui ordinavit Justum in ecclesiam Roffensem, sic dictam a Rufo duce eorum, ordinavit Mellitum in ecclesia Londoniæ, ad cujus sedem rex Edelbrich construxit ecclesiam

in honore sancti Pauli. Dictus vero Augustinus primam ædificavit ecclesiam in civitate Cantuariæ nomine Salvatoris, quam prædicaverat ad sedem suam archiepiscopalem. Et rex Edelbrich ædificavit ecclesiam in eadem civitate in honore apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ubi jacet sepultus, et omnes archiepiscopi successores sui, usque ad Theodorum, qui nunc abbathia sancti Augustini nuncupatur.

CADWANUS.

Iste Cadwanus, dux Venedociæ, erigitur ad regem.

KADWALLO.

Iste Cadwallo, cum rege Edwyno simul nutritus, ac postea a regno Britanniæ totaliter expulsus, postea auxilio Salomonis regis Armoricorum regnum Britanniæ recuperavit, et rege Edwyno, sancto suo nepote, interemptus est in porta occidentali supra ecclesiam sancti Martini Londoniæ.

KADWALADRUS.

Iste Kadwaladrus, proper dissidium et famam diram ac pestiferam mortis animæ quæ secuta est, insulam Britannis relinquens, ab angelo monitus, sub Sargio papa Romæ monachus effectus est, anno ab incarnatione Domini d.c.lxxxix. Degenerati ergo Britones a Britannica nobilitate, non Britones a Bruto sed Wallenses a suo duce Gwalone dicti, diadema regni nunquam adeptam quousque

reliquias et ossa Codewordali a Roma in Britanniam portarunt.

Iste Offa de Woden transtulit ossa beati Albani in monasterium ubi nunc sunt, quod ipse construxerat, et dedit beato Petro redditus unius denarii de singulis domibus regni sui in æternum. Iste præcepit amputari caput sancti Ethelberti anno gratiæ viij. lxxxx.

CEALWOLF, 3 ANN.

Isto Cealwolfo regi Norhumbriæ Beda scripsit Historiam.

YNI.

Offa, rex Merciorum nobilis fuit filius Wyngferde, filii Chanwolf, filii Osemod, filii Epa, filii Wippa, ut supra.

IVORUS.

Cedwalla, rex Westsexiæ, debellavit Vectam insulam, quæ mille ducentarum familiarum dedit Wilfrido episcopo Wintoniæ, temporibus Johannis episcopi. Iterum transtulit in passionem regis Edwardi, occidit etiam Lotharium regem Kantiæ.

BEORNULF, .I. ANN.

Offa, rex Merciorum nobilis, fuit filius Wyngferde, filii Chanwolf, filii Osemod, filii Epa, filii Wippa, ut supra.

* * *

EGBRUTUS, FILIUS EDMUNDI, 34 ANNIS, ET 6 MENSIBUS.

Iste Egbrutus subjugavit sibi omnes reges tam Britonum quam Anglorum, tum sorte belli tum per spontaneam submissionem ipsorum, regnis regno suo Westsex unitis, devictis etiam Dacis, monarchus totius insulæ factus, decessit in pace, monarchiam totius insulæ relinquens Edwolfo filio, et sic nunquam in posterum est insula Angliæ in diversos reges divisa, et circa annum Domini .D.ccc. jussit omnes incolas vocari Anglos, et terram vocari Angliam, eo quod ab Engisto descenderunt, et inde Englonde, i. Engestis londe, et etiam eo quod illi venerunt de quodam angulo Germaniæ; et jacet Wyntoniæ.

EDWOLPHUS, 18 ANNIS. Rodrimalitiauc.

Hic totam terram suam ad opus ecclesiarum decimavit. Anno gratiæ D.cc.lxxxvj., apparuit signum crucis in vestibus hominum, quod etiam signum apparuit tempore Willelmi Rufi, regis juniorum, post .cc. et ix annos.

Anno gratiæ .lxxxviij. primo venerunt Daci in Angliam a principio regis Edwolphi ad prædicandum cum puppibus usque adventum Normannorum regis Willelmi ducti .cc. annis Daci videlicet cum Gothis, Norwagenses cum Suechedii, Wandali cum Fresis, in Anglia continuis irruptionibus crudelissime infestarunt. Qui Edwolphus primo monachus fuit apud Wyncestre, et postea duxit in uxorem

Karoli Calvi filiam, et genuit quatuor filios, qui omnes post patrem regnaverunt, qui vi strenue quinquies in bello Dacos cum ccc. navibus eventos devicit, et sepultus est in abbathia Wynton. Iste concessit primo denarios sancti Petri in Anglia, et regnavit viginti annis et quinque mensibus. Isti et fratres regnarunt super quosdam simul, et diviserunt regnum inter se, sed Edelbertus supervixit, et tenuit totum regnum.

EDBOLDUS FILIUS 5 ANNIS.

Anno gratiæ D.cc.lxix. translatum est imperium Romanorum in subjectione Karoli Magni regis Francorum, quo anno antiqui Saxones, a quibus prima gens Anglorum descendit, conversi sunt ad fidem Christianam.

EDELBRITH, FRATER, 5 ANNIS.

Iste vicit Dacos apud Wyncestre.

Edelred frater, 6 annis, et jacet apud Winburne.

Kanaan Dyndeichos.

Tempore istius Edelred venit exercitus paganorum in Angliam, cui præfuit Yngwar et Ullia, qui beatum Edmundum regem marte coopertum sagittis impleverunt, anno gratiæ .viiij. .xx., qui etiam contra paganos bis victos extiterat. Iste etiam occidit Akal, regem Dacorum, cum quinque consulibus suis comitibus.

Alfredus, frater ejus.

Iste Alfredus, rex sapientissimus et eloquens, unctus et

coronatus a Leone papa, fortis et strenuus contra paganos, levavit Godre regem Dacorum et Hasteng de sacro fonte, et fecit primo longas naves, quas galeys appellamus, xl. remorum, contra naves Dacorum. Ipse enim quasi alter saltem libros sapientiæ composuit, quo antiqui Angli habent. Cujus regni anno quarto Rollo cum suis primo in Normanniam venit, anno Gratiæ D.ccc.vj. Cui etiam misit Martinus papa lignum Domini. Et postquam genuerat unicum filium et nobiles filias, ac xxviij. annis et dimidio regnasset, victor contra Dacos in .cc.ix. puppibus venientes in sex bellis effectus, mortuus est et sepultus in abbatia Wyntoniæ.

Nobiles filiæ.

Istarum filiarum una fuit Romanorum imperatrix, duæ reginæ, una sanctimonialis, et nobilibus Anglis matrimonialiter copulatæ.

Ædwardus, 16 annis.

Iste Edwardus, filios habens et filias nobiles, dictus Senior, fundavit monasterium Wynton. Construxit etiam Hereforde et Wykam in Essex, et multas alias civitates et burges, devicitque Dacos in .iiij.$^{or}$ bellis, vir justus et prudens, mortuus est, sepultus Wyntoniæ.

Athelstanus, 26 annis. Sanctus Edmundus, frater. Asoredus.

Edwynus, qui submersus est. Alfredus. Nobiles filiæ.

Dechilde.

Iste Athelstanus, cum regnasset .ix. annis, et Dacos hilm'es nothos et Normannos, qui tunc dicti sunt Daci, in tribus bellis vicisset, dignitate, potentia, ac divitiis patre suo gloriosior, viam carnis ingressus sepultus est.

Istas filias nobilibus Angliæ et Normanniæ maritavit.

Edmundus frater 6 annis et dimidio, et occiditur.

Iste Edmundus Dacos, Normannos, et omnes degeneres et alienigenas devicit et extirpavit. Suscepit etiam de sacro fonte Anlaf et Regmal, dum reges Dacorum, et postea ipsos a regno suo expulit, et eis abstulit .v. urbes, scilicet Lincolne, Leycestre, Notyngham, et Derby, et fuit sepultus apud Glastyngbury.

Eadwynus. Edredus, frater ejus, Edgarus.
9 annis.

Mervenbreth.

Iste Edwyn, regis Edmundi filius, quinque annis regnans, petulans et maliciosus, atque in bellis fuit, amicos regni oppressit, inimicos exaltavit, ecclesiam sanctam libertatibus suis et possessionibus spoliavit, unde tempore suo regnum totum viluit in omnibus nationibus, cumulavit enim thesaurum de rapina, famam suam mutulando, et sepultus Wyntoniæ.

Iste Edredus rex fratri successit; cum regnasset x. annis et dimidio obdormivit in Domino, subjugata sibi

Scotia; de cujus bonitate beatus Dunstanus testimonium perhibet, et fuit sepultus Wyntoniæ.

Edwynus ij. annis. Rodri vaur.

Edgarus 16 annis.

Iste Edgarus, dictus pacificus, eo quod in pace et inviolabili justitia regnum feliciter gubernavit, quod nullus ante ipsum fecit. Iste omnia divisa regna compaginavit. Fundavit enim abbathias de Glastonia et Abendonia, de Burgo et Corneye, et de Rameseye, cujus anno quinto Edelwaldus episcopus Wyntoniensis, ejectis canonicis a veteri monasterio quod abbathia de Hida dicitur, monachos instituit. Cujus tempore nunquam exercitus advenarum venit in Angliam. Et cum regnasset in pace 16 annis, migravit ad Dominum, sepultus apud Glastoniam.

Edwardus martyr, 5 annis. Edmundus Edelredus cum labore. Sancta Editha.

Anaraud Radel.

Iste Edwardus, innocens et sanctus, patri successit. Hic cum a venatu quadam die redisset et sitiret, porrecto cipho a noverca sua secreto in thalamo, dum avide biberet, mulier cultello ipsum perfodit, et sic proditiose occiditur, et apud Schaftesbury sepelitur. Cujus tempore floruit beatus Dunstanus, unde quia dignior est candatio martirus quam confessor, iste præcessit sanctum Edwardum, Dei virginem et confessorem. Et nota pluries in Anglia reges

fuisse Edwardos, primum dictum seniorem, fundatorem cœnobii Wyntoniæ, et martirem, virginem, et confessorem.

### EDELREDUS, FRATER EDWARDI.

Iste Edelredus fratri successit. Hic genuit filios ex Angligena, filia comitis Thoreci Edmundum Ironside, ex Emma Normannica Alfredum quem Godwynus proditiose postea interfecit exoccultatum in insula Eliensi, secundum. Iste vero Edelstanus multum a Dacis infestatus, solvit primus Dacis populo suo censum qui vocatur Denegelde, de qualibet hida terræ ij. s., quatinus a rapinis et cæde cessarent, viz. M^l. marcis. Et hoc malum adhuc durat, quoniam regibus modius ex consuetudine solvitur quod tunc Dacis solvebatur ineffabili terrore. Cujus tempore Swyn et Anlaf, reges Dacorum, impetierunt London' c. xiiij. puppibus a nativitate beatæ Mariæ, et inde confusi recesserunt protegente ipsos Virgine Maria. Anno gratiæ M° ij°, Edelred cepit Emmam, filiam Ricardi ducis in uxorem, per quod in superbiam elatus clandestina proditione per epistolas unamquamque urbem occulte missas, omnes Dacos qui in pace erant in Anglia, die sancti Bricii scilicet, una die una hora vel ferro vel incendio proditiose mactari fecit. Ob quam proditionem vindicandam, anno M°vj° Swyn, rex Dacorum, venit apud Sandewych cum magna classe, quod tria comitebantur recedendo, hospiti cæde, hospitio

flamma, reddebat. Rex Edelred fecit parari contra
Alfredus. Sanctus Edwardus.
Howel Da. Idwal wyl.

Dacos ex ccc.x. hidis navem unam, et ex viij. hidis loricam et galeam. Hyda enim vocatur cultura unius aratri per annum, sed prius dicto Swyn .xxx. M$^{a}$. libri vj., sed nihil profuit. Postea vero otiose Elphege Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, dedit ei viij. M$^{l}$. libri, sed nihil profuit, Swyn vero fugato, Edelred pro rege per totam Angliam habebatur. Quo subita morte perempto, electus est Knutus filius ejus in regem, Edelred vero Londoniæ in mœrore decessit.

Eadem Emma. Edmundus. Meuric. Owynus.
Frater Robertus. Ricardus.

Iste extinxit fratrem suum Ricardum veneno.

Edmundus Irenside, i. anno. Sweyn, Danus.

Iste Edmundus propter invincibilem sui constantiam et duritiam dictus est Irenside, qui patri succedens, cum saxeis pugnasset cum Knuto, et vicisset tandem in singulari duello, concordati sunt ut quicumque alterum supervixerit monarchiam regni obtineret, quo in brevi in quadam domo secretaria Claudiocestriæ proditiose perempto, Knutus in pace monarchiam regni optinuit .xx. annos, edem cum Edgar regno suo apud Glastoniam sepulto.

Edwardus exul.

Edmundus. Edgarus Ethelyng. Margareta, regina Scotiæ. Christina, sanctimonialis.

Emma. Knutus.

Haraldus Harefot.

Hardeknutus, ex Emma, 2 annos. Eynaim.

Iste Knutus, vir justus et potens, rex fuit Daciæ, Norwagiæ, Scotiæ, et demum Angliæ sibi subjugavit, qui in regno Angliæ confirmatus, lxxxiij. M[a] libri (?) ab insulanis ducans Emmam uxor Edelred in uxorem, de qua genuit Hardeknut, qui postea Romam pergens seuf(?) qui vocatur Romæ stat papa assignavit. Hic specialis amator fuit sancti Edmundi regis, unde cœnobium suum restaurans, abbatem et conventum monachorum secundum ordinem sancti Benedicti, unam abbathiam in Norwagia et unam in Anglia, et utramque vocari præcepit domum sancti Benedicti de ulnis. Hic eruderavit unam de marisco, et cum optimas leges condens regnasset post Edmundum .xx. annis, mortuus jacet sepultus in abbathia Wyntoniæ, quo incipiente regnare, deficit ad horam Deo offenso egregius sanguis illustrium antiquorum regnum Angliæ. Et truncatus fuit stipes usque ad tempus regis Henrici secundi, filii imperatricis, secundum prophetiam beati Edwardi quam cœlitus edidit dum ageret in extremis, sicut in vita sua manifeste continetur, et sicut in alio margine figuratur. Obiit autem anno gratiæ M°xvj.°

SANCTUS EDWARDUS CONFESSOR, Idwal. Radelle.

24 annis et di.

Iste Edwardus, virgo et sanctus confessor in ævum permanens, ab angelis vocatus, in regem eligitur et consecratur Wyntoniæ, die Paschæ, ducens in uxorem Godivam filiam comitis Godwyni, cujus anno regni duodecimo apud Wyndelsore strangulatus est Godwynus proditionis suæ jugulator quodam panis frusculo in prandio. Et anno ejus xiij. combusta est Hereforde a Wallensibus cum ecclesia sancti Ethelberti. Anno ejusdem xxij. Haraldus filius comitis Godwyni subdidit sibi Walliam, et eo anno Wallenses occidunt Griffinum principem suum et caput ejus Haraldo detulerunt. Anno ejusdem xxvj., et anno gratiæ millesimo lxvj° dedicatum est monasterium sancti Petri Westmonasterii, quod ipse fundaverat, ubi jacet translatus, relicto regno Willelmo duci Normannorum dicto Notho.

Theodorus.

Prophetia regis Edwardi, unde dum ageret in extremis sibi divinitus revelata. Arbor quælibet viridis, a suo trunco decisa, cum ad trium jugerum spacium a radice separetur, quæ cum, nulla manu hominis cogente, nulla urgente necessitate, ad suum reversa truncum, in antiquam radicem sese reciperet, resumptoque succo virens floruerit, tunc separandum est aliquod de tribulatione remedium. Hanc

cum parabolam cum spiritu alacriori rex, quasi a portis mortis revocatus, dixisset, inclinato humiliter capite valedicens sæculo expiravit.

Expositio prophetiæ.

Arbor hæc Anglorum regnum gloria foliorum et fructum fœcundissimum significat, radix autem de qua totus honor iste processit regia stirps est, quæ ab Alfredo primo prothomonarcha inuncto et coronato, recta successionis linea usque ad sanctum Edwardum propagata et dirivata est. Abscisa est arbor a trunco suo quando regnum Angliæ a genere regali divisum, ad aliud semen translatum est, ad trium jugerum facta est separatio quando in trium jugerum temporibus regum nulla novis cum aliquo semine regalis conjuncio vel communio. Haraldus enim successit Edwardo, et Willelmus Haraldo, et Willelmus junior patri. Willelmo successit ad radicem arboris quando gloriosus rex Henricus, in quem totum regni decus transfusum, et nulla necessitate cogente, nulla spe lucri urgente, sed ex infuso ei amoris affectu ad neptem Edwardi, Matildam duxit uxorem, semen regium Normannorum et Anglorum conjungens, de duobus unum fecit fructum, quando de ipsa noster Henricus quasi lapis factus angularis.

HARALDUS 9 MENSIBUS.

Iste Haraldus, dictus et existens proditor et perjurus,

filius comitis Godwyni, thesauri raptor et cumulator, diadema invadens, se ipsum coronavit, sine assensu prælatorum et magnatum, excepto solo patre Godwyno, unde Domino ultore contra Willelmum regem in bello occubuit, proditionis suæ reportans mercedem, et sepultus apud Waltham, et ubi prœlium erat Willelmus fundavit abbathiam dictus the Abbey of Batayl.

WILLELMUS NOTHUS. Yago. Resus.

Iste Willelmus dictus Nothus post conquisitionem Angliæ cum regnare cœpisset, ablata est memoria donorum, et concessit insulanis suas antiquas leges, sancti Edwardi esse dicebant, coronatus Londoniæ apud Westmonasterium. Cujus anno tertio fugavit Swyn regem Dacorum, invadentem Humbre cum ccc. puppibus. Anno ejus quinto subjugavit sibi Scotiam, et anno ejus xv° subjugavit sibi Walliam, et eodem anno cepit ab unaquaque hida terræ vj. s. Anno ejus xviij° fecit inquiri per suamquamque schiram Angliæ quot hidæ et jugera sufficerent uni aratro per annum, et quot animalia, quid una quam urbs, castellæ, vicus, villæ, flumen, polus, silva reddent per annum, et in thesauro reponi, quod dicitur Domesday. Ita quod una sola hida non esset de qua nesciunt cujus esset et quid valeret. Construxit abbathiam de Bello, et moriens Roberto dicto Curta-ocrea dimisit Normanniam, Willelmo 2°

filio, dicto Rufo, regnum Angliæ, et Henrico Clerico, 3° filio, thesaurum suum, et mortuus sepultus apud Kaam in Normannia in monasterio quod ipse fundaverat.

WILLELMUS CONQUESTOR, 21 ANNIS.

Robertus Courthuse. Willelmus Rufus. Ricardus, qui obiit juvenis. Henricus Clericus.

Adala, uxor comitis Blesensis. iiij. aliæ filiæ.

Henricus primus. Stephanus.

Iste Stephanus, miles strenuus, filius comitis Blesensis, ex Adala filia regis Willelmi primi et sorore regis Henrici, quasi in ictu oculi ab Anglis in regem admissus, contra sacramentum fidelitatis quod filius regis s. imperatrici fecerat, coronatur London' die sancti Stephani, anno gratiæ millesimo .c.xxx°.vj.°, ubi tunc vovit clero [et] populo Angliæ, primo quod electioni prælatorum statum consentiret, et eisdem ecclesias suas restitueret; secundo quod nullo actionaret de propria venatione in propria silva capta, nec de vasto nemorum; tertio condonavit Denegeld, in duos solidos de qualibet hida terræ; sed nihil horum tenuit. Quarto anno regni sui, extorsit castre de Divises a Rogero Sarum episcopo, et castre de Newerke ab Alexandro Lincolniensi episcopo. Eodem anno venit imperatrix in Anglia, et ex tunc crevit

Gruffinus, decollatus a suis. Oweyn.

dissentio in terra. 6° anno capitur rex Stephanus in bello apud Lincoln, a comite Cestriæ, et ducitur apud Bristolle ad imperatricem, et eodem anno liberatur propter fratrem imperatricis. Viij° statuit legatus papæ ut propter violentem manuum injectionem in clericum nullus posset absolvere nisi papa. Iste Stephanus in bello et guerra continua regnavit omnibus diebus vitæ suæ, et cum regnassit .xix. annis, mortuus est, sepultus in abbathia de Feveresham, quam ipse fundaverat.

Yerword.

Resus.
Mauritius.

Lewel-
inus.

## HENRICUS SECUNDUS, 34 ANNIS ET DIMIDIO.

Iste Henricus, rex Angliæ, cum Roberto fratre suo primo anno pacificatus, dedit ei singulis annis tria millia marca, et tenuit regnum in pace, cum esset junior frater, ducens in uxorem Matildam filiam Margaretæ reginæ Scotiæ, abnepotem sancti Edwardi. Cujus regni anno 2° exulavit Robertum debelem, comitem Salopiæ ; et eodem anno archiepiscopus Cantuariensis prohibuit a suo consilio Londoniensi uxores sacerdotum, ante non prohibitas. Quinto anno regni sui cepit in bello Robertum Curthuse, ducem Normanniæ apud Tener cheber, et misit eum in carcerem perpetuum, qui mortuus sepultus est apud Gloucestriam. Quo anno visæ sunt duæ lunæ in firmamento. Dedit enim Dominus isti Henrico sapientiam, victoriam, et divitias,

quibus antecessores suos omnes præcessit. Dedit enim filiam Matildam Henrico imperatori, et cepit ab unaquaque hida terræ iij. s. Edificavitque Windlesoram, et exulavit Philippum, et de Breuse, Willelmum Malet et Willelmum Baynard. Anno xi. cepit Robertum debellum in Normannia, et misit in carcerem apud Westmonasterium Warham. Isto anno primo orta est dissencio inter Radulphum archiepiscopum Eboracensem, eo quod more subjici nolebat archiepiscopo Cantuariensi. Anno ejus xx.° in redeundo Norman' submersi sunt Robertus et Willelmus filii et filia. Anno ejus .xxix. factus est Heneus primus episcopus de Ely, i. anno gratiæ c. xxx. Idem rex cum regnasset in gloria .xxxv. annis, mortuus est et sepultus in abbathia de Redynge, quam ipse fundaverat.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Willelmus, qui statim obiit. | Henricus junior, elegans. | Ricardus primus. | Galfridus, dux Britanniæ. |
| Matilda, ducessa Saxoniæ et Sardiniæ. | Elena, regina Castellæ. | Comitissa Tholosi. | Johannes. |
| Arthurus, dux Britanniæ. | Henricus, dux Saxoniæ et Sardiniæ. | Oetes, imperator. | |

Iste Henricus secundus, filius Matildæ imperatricis, et Galfridi Plantageneste, comitis Andegavensis, successit in regnum Angliæ. Regnavit prospere in magna gloria, copiosa prole ditatus, xxiiij. annis, mensibus vij., diebus quinque. Hic dum discordia duraret inter ipsum ibidem Thomam

archiepiscopum Cantuariensem fecit coronari filium suum Henricum juniorem, contra libertatem ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, imitato beato Thoma dicto archiepiscopo, qui et obiit marterizatus. Unde domino irato, in cujus manu corda regum, in flore juventutis suæ ante patrem suum obiit, unde licet coronatus a Rogero Eboracensi archiepiscopo, injuriose tamen non annumeratur in ordine regum, vacatque a stipite genealogiæ, nec Willelmus nec alii qui in mari miserabiliter perierunt.

Iste Ricardus patri successit, terram sanctam simul cum Philippo rege Francorum cum magna pompa abiit, sed inglorius rediit. Captus enim fuit a duce Austriæ, quem in terra sancta offenderat, et quia bellipotens extitit, graviter redemptus est. Unde quidam inde ait,—

Christe, tui calicis prædo fit, præda salutis,
Ore brevi rejicis qui tulis ara crucis.

Iste tandem obiit in Normannia spiculatus, cum .ix. annis et dimidio regnasset, et fuit sepultus apud Ponteverdart vij. Kalendis Aprilis, anno Domini M° nonagesimo nono. Spiculatus enim erat apud castrum de Chaloson in Aquitannia in redeundo ad Angliam.

Matilda uxor imperatoris, sine hærede ab imperatore revertebatur ad patrem, qui eam dedit Galfrido, ex quo habuit istum Henricum.

*Epitaphium Matildæ.* Resus.

Orto magna, viro major, sed maxima partu,
Hic jacet Henrici filia, sponsa, parens.

Filia enim fuit Henrici primi, uxor Henrici imperatoris, et mater Henrici secundi regis Angliæ. Iste Henricus erat dux Normanniæ.

*Epitaphium istius Henrici.*

Omnis honoris honos, et decus urbis et orbis,
Militiæ splendor, gloria, lumen, apex.
Julius ingenio, virtutibus Hector, Achilles
Viribus, Augustus moribus, ore patris.

Polic° libro 4° capitulo. Pax est reformata inter Henricum et istum Lewelinum principem Walliæ, mediante Otto bono legato, apud Montem Gomericum, sub hac forma quod Lewelinus et ejus successores vocarentur principes, et facerent regibus Angliæ homagia, et rex Henricus cepit ab eo tria millia marcarum, super quibus rex Angliæ fecit cartam auctoritate papali roborata.

JOHANNES, 14 ANNIS ET DIMIDIO.

Iste Johannes, ex dono patris sui dominus Hiberniæ, mortuo Arthuro filio Galfredi comitis Britanniæ, successit Ricardo fratri suo, ducens in uxorem Isabellam filiam comitis Engolesmi, aliam præsumptam repudiando. Hujus

quoque tempore passa est Anglia multas et diversas tribulationes, tributum novum et insolitum, interdictum, et guerram fere septennalem, ecclesia dampna irrestaurabilia, inexplicabiles oppressiones papales, et ille idem rex a ducatu Normanniæ abjudicatus sententialiter in curia Franciæ, in quo discrimen multiformi cum summa mentis amaritudine afflictam animam apud Newerke, postquam regnaverat annis xvij., mensibus quinque, diebus 4$^{or}$, exalavit, sepultus in monasterio Wygorniæ, relinquens Henricum, filium suum, hæredem in regem loco suo coronandum.

| Ricardus, | Isabella, | Elenora, | Johanna, |
|---|---|---|---|
| rex Almaniæ. | imperatrix Romana, uxor Frederici imperatoris. | comitissa Pembrochiæ. | regina Sotiæ. |

[Ricardus rex Almaniæ.]

| Henricus de | Edmundus, |
|---|---|
| Almania. | dux Cornubiæ. |

HENRICUS 3$^{us}$ 15 ANNIS.

Iste Henricus Johanni patri suo successit, prius a Gwalone legato puer coronatus, postea ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi E. Quo coronato et in regem . . . . et acclamato, pro majori parte tempestas Anglis mitigata est. Hic quoque rex, Deo in cujus manu corda sunt regum annuente, multis annis feliciter regnavit, patris vestigia non sequente, verum paternis delictis nullatenus puniendus, donec alieginarum fallaciis irritus, adeo cœpit indigere,

ut aliena capere cogeretur. Nec Wallensium impetus poterat propulsare, tempore cujus fuit prœlium de Lewys, anno Domini .M.° et .xl.; et sequente anno primo prœlium de Evesham, et moritur anno Domini M° et lxxij°.

Margareta. Edmundus. Beatrix.

Ricardus, apud Westmonasterium. Katerina, quæ cito obiit.

Johannes, apud Westmonasterium. Willelmus, qui sepultus est in Templo. Henricus, qui jacet apud Westmonasterium.

Secundo anno Edwardi Lowelinus, princeps Walliæ, per parliamentum regis, in Anglia venire noluerat, sed rex adiit Walliam, castra de Flint de novo fundavit, castrum Rothelond firmavit, ubi Lowelinus subdidit se regi, dando pro transgressione .l. millia lib., et pro insula de Angleseya M$^{l}$. marcas per annum. Sed paulo post perfidus David surrexit contra regem, et in Dominica Palmarum multa mala Angligenis intulit. Adveniens tandem rex Edwardus, circa festum sancti Johannis, Walliam subjugavit, villas et terras quæ erant in meditullio Walliæ suis proceribus distribuit, sed castra maritima sibi retinuit, ex quo facta tranquillitas magna sequenti tempore pervenit Wallensibus, Sed post circa festum Luciæ caput Lowelini amputatum est a Wallensibus et regi allatum Londoniæ. Cito post captus est David, frater ejus, totius mali incentor, qui in parliamento apud Salopiam dampnatur, primo

equis distractus, secundo suspensus, tertio in quarteria divisus et per Angliæ loca distributus. De Lowelino scripsit quidam,

Hic jacet Anglorum tortor, tutor Venedorum,
Princeps Wallorum, Lowelinus, regula morum,
Gemma cenorum, flos regum præteritorum,
Forma futurorum, dux, laus, lex, lux populorum.

Alius scripsit,

Hic jacet errorum princeps, et prædo virorum,
Proditor Anglorum, fax livida, secta reorum,
Numen Wallorum, trux dux, homicida piorum,
Fæx Trojanorum, stirps fallax, causa malorum.

Ista Margareta regi Scottorum Alexandro nupsit, apud Eboracum, puer puellæ.

Ista Beatrix nupsit Johanni, comiti Britanniæ, quem dominus rex Henricus, pater ejus, cingulo militari donavit apud London. anno regni ejusdem xl4°.

Edwardus primus, 34 annis et dimidio.

Eleonora, prima uxor.

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| Eleonora, comitissa de Barz. | Johanna, comitissa Gloucestriæ. | Johanna, quæ moritur juvenis. | Henricus, qui moritur juvenis. | Alicia, quæ moritur ætate xij. an. et jacet apud Westmonasterium. |

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| Margareta, ducessa Brabantiæ. | Elizabeth, comitissa de Holond. | Elizabeth, comitissa Herfordiæ. | Maria nonita de Hamesburi. |

Edwardus 2[us], Kaernarvan, 20 an. | Henricus, qui moritur juvenis. | Beatrix, quæ moritur puella. | Blanchia, quæ moritur puella.

Margareta 2[a] uxor.

Thomas, comes Marescalliæ. | Edmundus, comes Kanciæ. | Elenora, quæ moritur puella.

Gruffinus. Resus.

Oweyn goth. Lewelinus. David. Rodri.

Anno secundo Edwardi primi nocte sanctæ Margaretæ discendit tempestas imbrium, tonitrui, et fulguris a retro seculis vix audita, concutiens sata et demergens, ita ut Londoniæ modius tritici, qui prius ad tres denarios vendebatur, ex tunc paulatim usque ad duos solidos excrevit, sicque per xl. fere annos, usque ad obitum regis Edwardi secundi, caristia bladi, ita quod aliquotiens London. modius frumenti ad x. solidos venderetur. Hoc tempore Judæi expulsi sunt ab Anglia, nec redierunt.

Per sanctum David Wallus bene metrificavit,
Per sanctos mille mendax fuit Anglicus ille.

In ultimis diebus istius Edwardi quidam Madocus Wallensis suscitavit guerram in Wallia, sed rex adveniens circa festum sancti Nicholai, cepit insulam Angleseyam, ædificavitque de novo urbem et castrum de Bello Marisco, quo tempore succisa sunt nemora in Wallia, quæ præstabant indigenis latibula tempore belli, firmavitque castra

circa loca maritima, et cito post captus est Madocus. Et ab illo tempore quieverunt Wallenses a prœliis, et principatum Walliæ dedit Edwardo 2' filio suo et comiti Castriæ, ut dicit Poli° 7°, capitulo 4^to^.

[Edwardus 2^us^.]

Johannes Eltham, comes Cornubiæ. — Johanna, regina Scotiæ. — Elena, comitissa de Goldura.

Philippus filius sancti Lodowyci.

Philippus pulcher. — Karolus de Valoys. — Philippus filius ejus.

Iste Philippus, filius sancti Lodowyci, genuit Philippum dictum pulchrum et Karolum de Valoys, cui Philippo filio Lodowyci successit in regno Franciæ dictus Philippus pulcher, qui relictis tribus filiis, et una filia, domina Isabella regina Angliæ, quæ vivente patre suo peperit dominum Edwardum tertium, decessit. Cui successit Lodowycus ejus primogenitus, qui vivente patre suo de prima uxore, filia sua duci Burgundiæ suscitavit unam filiam, de qua ipso vivente nulla proles fuit suscitata. De 2^a^ uxore sua, filia regis Hungariæ, suscitavit filium Johannem posthumum, qui dum per paucos dies vixit, habebatur pro rege, cui Johanni successit Philippus 2^us^ genitus Philippi pulchri, qui de uxore sua suscitavit duas filias, quarum una erat desponsata comiti Flandriæ, altera dolphino de Viemus (?), sed de ipsis eo vivente nulla proles

fuit suscitata. Mortuo dicto Philippo sine hærede masculo, successit Karolus ultimogenitus dicti Philippi pulchri, quo regnante factum erat statutum quod femina in regno Franciæ non succederet, sed masculus tantum, sicut etiam prius de consuetudine erat obtentum, ut ipsi Franci prætendunt. Idem Karolus sine hærede masculo obiit, cui successit de facto, licet non de jure, Philippus filius Caroli de Valoys, et occupavit regnum Franciæ, ubi dominus Edwardus debuisset succedere ex linea descendente dicti Philippi pulchri.

Lodowycus Hutin. Philippus Longus. Karolus pulcher. Isabella mater Edwardi 2i.

Johannes posthumus,
qui vixit per paucos dies.

Idem Philippus.

Idem Carolus.

Philippus filius.

Karoli de Valoys.

## EDWARDUS TERTIUS, 51 ANNIS.

Anno primo Edwardi tertii erat magna lues animalium et hominum, et maxima inundatio imbrium æstivalium et autumpnalium, ex qua provenit tanta bladi caristia, ut quarterium frumenti ad xl. s. venderetur.

Edwardus, princeps Walliæ. Isabella, comitissa Bedfordiæ. Johanna, regina Hispaniæ. Willelmus Hatfelde, qui jacet apud Eboracum.

Leonel, dux Clarenciæ. Johannes, dux Lancastriæ. Edmundus, dux Eboraci. Blanchia, quæ jacet Westmon. Maria, ducessa de Britannia.

Margareta, comitissa Pembrochiæ. Willelmus de Wyndesore, qui jacet Westmonasterio.

Thomas, dux Gloucestriæ.

[Edwardus princeps Walliæ.]

Edwardus, qui moritur juvenis. Ricardus secundus.

[Edmundus dux Ebor.]

Edwardus, dux Eboraci. Ricardus, comes Cantabrigiæ.

[Johannes dux Lancastriæ.]

Domina Blanchia, prima uxor.

Johannes, qui moritur juvenis. Edwardus, qui moritur juvenis. Philippa, regina Portingaliæ.

Elizabeth, comitissa de Huntyndone. Henricus quartus. Johannes, qui moritur juvenis.

Constancia, 2ª uxor.

Katerina, regina Hispaniæ.

Katerina Swanforde, 3ª uxor.

Johannes, comes Somersediæ. Johanna, comitissa Westmorlond. Henricus cardinalis. Thomas, dux Exoniæ.

[Thomas dux Gloucestriæ.]

Anna, comitissa Staffordiæ.

Philippa. Comes Staffordiæ.

Anna, comitissa Huntyngdone. Henricus, comes de Ew.

Willelmus. Thomas. Johannes. Anna. Margareta.

Primo anno Henrici quarti surrexit in Wallia quidam Owynus Glendore, et acriter infestavit totam Walliam ferro et flamma fere per septenniam, sed tempore Henrici quinti filii sui cœperunt Wallenses more Anglorum vivere. Poli' libro 1°, capitulo 38. Thesauros congregant, rerum dampna formidant, hortos et agros excolunt, ad oppida se conferunt, loricati equitant, et calciati peditant, urbane se conferunt, sub tapetis dormiunt, ut judicentur Anglici nunc potius quam Wallici. Hinc si quæratur ratio quiestius (?) quam solito cur illi vivant hodie, causæ sunt divitiæ; timor dampni hos retrahit, nam nil habens nil metuit, et, ut dicit Satyricus, cantat viator vacuus coram latrone tutior quam phaleratus ditior. Hæc ille.

[Philippa, regina Portingaliæ.]

Edwardus. Petrus. Henricus. Alexander.

[Henricus quartus.]

Philippa, regina Denmarchiæ. Blanchia, imperatrix. Humfridus, dux Gloucestriæ.

Johannes, dux Bedfordiæ. Thomas, dux Clarenciæ. Henricus quintus.

domina Katerina.

[Ricardus comes Cantabrigiæ.]

Ricardus, dux Eboraci et comes Marchiæ.

[Johannes, comes Somersediæ.]

Comes Somersediæ. Thomas.

Johannes, comes Somersediæ. Edmundus, comes de Morteyn. Johanna, regina Scotiæ. Margareta, comitissa Devoniæ.

[Thomas.]

Ricardus, comes Sarum.

[Johannes, comes Somersediæ.]

Robertus, episcopus de Deram.

HENRICUS SEXTUS.

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# FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

## No. VI.

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*Cronicles betwene England and Scoland sithen the commyng of Brute.*

THE noble and mighty man Brute, which descended of the noble blod of Troye, with many of the same blod, arrived in this land, that tyme called Albyon, inhabitede with geauntes, whom by his mighty powair slewe and overcom, and called this lande Bretayne, after his awne name, and the people Bretons. He reigned her all his lif, and had .iij. sones, that were called Locrinus, Albanactus, and Camber, among whom he devided this land in this maner. To Locrinus al that part which is called England, that tyme called Logre; to Albanactus that part which now is called Scotland, that tyme called Albany; and to Camber that part nowe called Wales, which that tyme he called Cambria; reserving to Locryne, his eldest sone, the royal dignité. And after the deth of the said Brute, every of the same his thre sones entred into their landes.

It happened that two yeres after the deth of Brute, a king called Humbre entred into Albany, and slew Albanact, brother to Locrine. Locryne knowing that, cam into Albany, and chassed Humbre, which fled, and was drowned in a ryver which is nowe called Humbre for that cause. Then entrede the said Locryne into the land of Albany, and toke it to hymself.

Also Dunwald, king of Bretayne, slewe Satern king of Scotland, for his rebellion, and put is lande in . . . Belyne and Bren, sonnes of the said Dunwald, after the deth of their fader, in subjection departed this reame betwene them, so that Locryne shuld have the crowne of Logre, Cambre, and Cornwayle, now called England, Wales, and Cornwayle, and Bren, to reigne undre hym, shuld have Albany, nowe called Scotland; for it was the old custume among Trojanes that the dignité of th' enheritaunce shuld remayne alwey to the eldest sone.

In the tyme of king Arthur, Scottes besieged the cité of Yorke, then being therin Howell, king of the Lesse Bretayne, cousyn to king Arthur, and he with an hooste cam thider and descomfited the Scottes, and chassed theym into a marice, and there besieged they soo long till they were almost famysshed. And then bisshoppes, abbottes, and men of religion, forasmoch as they were Christen people, besought the same king Arthur to take

theym to his mercy and grace, and to graunte theym a porcion of the same cuntré to dwell in under everlasting subgection. The king, understanding their lamentacions, moeved with pitié, toke theym to his grace. And therupon they com to hym, and fell down before hym, and ded hym homage and feaulté, and were sworn his liegemen and subjettes. And then ordeyned Angesell to be king of Scottes. Also the said king Arthur, holding his royall fest at Carlion, had there al the kinges that were subjettes unto hym, among the which the said Angesell, king of Scottes, ded his due service for the reame of Scoteland, and bare king Arthur swerd before hym.

In the yere of oure Lord Jhesu Christ ix$^{c.}$ and oone, Edward king of England, son to king Alvered, had under his dominacion and obediens the kinges of Scottes, of Humbre and Stretgle Waleys, as it appereth in Cronicles writen by Marion, a Scotte, Roger of Hovyden, and William Malmesbury.

In the yere of oure Lord ix$^{c.}$xxiij$^{ti}$, the same king Edward was president and gouvernour of all the people of England, Cumberland, Scottes, Danes, and Bretons.

King Athelstone conquered Scotland, with many grete batailles, and as he lay in his tente besides York, the king of Scottes feyned him to be mynstrell, and harped before king Athelstone, oonly to espye his ordenaunce, and his

people the same night com to the kinges oste, and slewe Targe archebisshop of York, and all the people in his company. The King had no wepon to defende hymself, and prayed to God and to seynt Adelme of socour, which by miracle toke him a swerd in his hand, and therwith he descounfited al the Scottes that night. Then ordeigned king Athelstone, and made Constantyn king of Scottes to reigne undre him, seyng that it was more glorioux and worshipfull to mak a king, then to be a king; and after his said victory, he yave due laude and thankes to God and to saint Johan of Beverley, and besought hertily that by merite of the said saint Johan he might have som knowelege and evident tokyn, by the which they that were at that tyme, and also tho that shuld succede him, might parfitly knowe if the king of Scottes, and the rebellious of Scotlond, ought to be subjettes to the reame of England. After the which his devoute prayers, he sawe rokkes besides a place called Dumbarre, and he drewe oute his swerd, and smote into a stone, which yave place unto the swerd, and was made holowe by Goddes might and vertu the lenght of an elne, which evidence and prouf yet endureth unto this day, and is rehersed in the legende of Saint Johan in the churche of Beverley for a perpetuall memory.

In the yere of oure Lord .ix.$^{c}$xlvij. Eldrede, king of

England and brother to king Adelstone, toke homage and faulté of Irisy king of Scottes, and Malcolm king of Cumbreland did homage to king Edgare, and besides theym twey had subjettes unto hym syx othre kinges, that is to wit, Malcom king of the Iles, Dunwald, Siferth, Howel, Jacob, and Inkhill. The said king Edgare, sitting in a barge and stering the same in a water called Dee, made the said king to rowe the barge, and said, "My successoures may be joyfull to have the prerogatif of so gret worship, and to have in subgection the powair of so many kinges."

In the yere of oure Lord M'xvij, Knute, king of England, conquered and subdued in bataill Malcolm, king of Scottes, and toke of him homage and faulté.

In the yere of our Lord M'lvj., Saint Edward, king of England, toke from Malcolm, king of Scottes, his lif and his kingdom, and made Malcolm, son of the king of Northumbreland, king of Scottes.

In the yere of our Lord M'lxviij. William conquerour, king of England, vainquished in bataill at Albruch Malcolm, king of Scottes, and toke of hym feaultie and homage.

Malcolm king of Scottes did also homage and feaultie to William Rufus, king of England, which William Rufus afterward deposed and put Dunwald from his kingdom of Scotland, and for certain causes reasonnable and rightfull

made Duncan, son of Malcolm, king of Scottes, and toke of hym due homage and feaultie, in the yere of oure Lord M°iiij$^{xx}$ and xiij. And after that the same Duncan was slayn. Then the said Dunwald usurped the kingdom ayene, but king William Rufus put hym out, and made Edgare, the son of Malcolm, king of Scottes, which did to hym his due service.

In the yere of oure Lord M$^{l}$ c., after the deth of king William Rufus, succeded hym king Henry his brother, and in the vij$^{th}$ yere of his reigne the said king Edgare died, and after hym reigned in Scotland Alexander, brother to the said Edgare, by graunte and suffrance of the said king Henry.

David, king of Scottes, did homage furst of al temporal men of England to Mawde emperesse, doughter and heire to the said king Henry.

In the yere of oure Lord M$^{l}$c.xxxvj., in the furst yere of the reigne of king Stephyn, the said David, king of Scottes, required to do his homage, wherunto he refused, because he had doone it before tyme to the said Mawde emperes. That notwithstanding, Henry, son of the said David, did his homage to king Stephyn.

In the yere of oure [Lord] M$^{l}$ cl. William, king of Scottes, and David, his brother, and all the erles and barons of the realme of Scotland, becom liegemen to Henry, king

of England, son of Henry the second, and did hym homage and feaultie in the morne after his coronacion, saving the feaultie that they ought to his fader lyving.

In the yere of oure Lord M'.c.lxxv., and in the xx. yere of the reigne of king Henry the second, the said king William of Scotland rebelled, and com into Northumbreland, making grete warre and slaughter, wherfore the knightes, gentilmen, and yemen of the counties of York and Northumbreland assembled and toke the same king William at Alnewik, and brought hym to king Henry into Normandy, and thider went Richard, bisshop of Saint Andrew, and other bisshopes and lordes for his delivraunce. To whom he was delivred, and after that ther was made a composicion and accord bitwixt the said kynges, which composicion was with the grete seal of Scotland sealed, and also with the seales of all the nobles and lordes of the same realme, conteigning that from thensforth they shuld hold the reame of Scotland of the king of England, and therto they did homage and feaultie.

In the yere of oure Lord M'c. iiij$^{xx}$ and v., in the moneth of August, at Carlile, Rouland Talnaten, lord of Galwey, did homage and feaultie to the said king Henry, with al that helde of hym.

In the xxij$^{ti}$ yere of the reigne of king Henry the second, Gylbert, son of Fergis, prince of Galwey, com into England,

and did homage and feaultie to the said king Henry, and leide Duncan his son in hostage for conservation of peax.

After the deceasse of king Henry the second, the said William, king of Scottes, com to Canterbury, and in the presence of Teobald, archebisshop there, he did homage and feaultie to king Richard.

In the yere of oure Lord M'c.iiij$^{xx}$.xix. Johan, king of England, sent to William, king of Scottes, to come and do his homage, which William com to Lincoln in the moneth of Decembre the same yere, and did his homage there upone a hill in the presens of Hubert, archebisshope of Canterbury, and of al the people there assembled, and there he was sworne upone the crosse of the said Hubert; and also he graunted, and by his chartre confermed, that he shuld mary Alexander his son, as his liegeman, alwey to hold of the king of England, promitting also the same king William that he and his son Alexander shuld kepe and hold feith and allegeaunce to Henry son of the said king Johan, as to theire chiefe lord, ayenst almaner men.

In the yere of oure Lord M'cc.xvj., in the xxxv. yere of the reigne of king Henry, son of king Johan, the same king Henry and the quene were at York, at the fest of Christmasse, for the solemnizacion of a mariage, made in the fest of saint Stephyn the martir the same yere, betwene Alexander, king of Scottes, and Margaret, the kinges

doughter, and there the same Alexander did homage to the king of England.

In bulles of divers popes were monicions made to the kinges of Scottes, that they shuld observe and truely kepe suche appointementes as have ben made betwene the kinges of England and of Scotland, and that the kinges of Scotland shuld hold the reame of Scotland of the kinges of England, upon peyn of curse and enterditing.

Also, there as William, king of Scottes, had put Johan archebisshop of Saint Andrewe out of his bisshopriche, pope Clement wrote to Henry, king of England, that he shuld meove and enduce the same William, and, if nede were, require, or ellis by royal powair compelle hym to leve his rancour ayenst the said bisshope, and suffer hym to occupie and holde his said bisshopriche.

In the yere of oure Lord M'cc. lxxiiij. Edward, king of England the furst after the conquest, was crowned at Westmestir, in the fest of th' Assumpcion of oure Lady, at which solempnité was Alexaunder, king of Scottes, which did homage then to the said king Edward.

In the yere of oure Lord M'cc.iiij$^{xx}$ij, and in the xxj. yere of the reigne of the said king Edward, Johan Balioll was chosen king of Scotland, at Norham, by al the lordes of Scotland spiritual and temporal and commons, and by th' assent and suffraunce of the said king of England. He

was crowned at Scone, and did his homage at Newcastell, in the fest of saint Stephyn the martir, and there all the lordes of Scotland sware feaultie to the said king Edward, and every of theym set his seale to a composicion, made in writing, to kepe true feith and obedience to the said king Edward and to his heires, kinges of England, for evermore, as to their chief lord of Scotlande.

In the yere of oure Lord M'cc.iiij$^{xx}$xv. the same Johan, king of Scottes, contrary to his feith and allegeaunce, rebelled ayenst king Edward, and com into England, and brent and slewe. Wherupon king Edward, with a grete hoste, went to Newcastell upon Tyne, and passed the water of Twede, and besieged Barwyk, and gate it, and the castell of Dunbarre, and were slayn xv.$^{Ml}$vij$^{c}$ Scottes, and soo proceded furth, and gate the castell of Rokysburgh, and the castelles of Geynburgh, Strynchyn, and Godworth, and his people forreyde al the land. The same Johan, king of Scottes, considering that he was not of powair to withstande the said king Edward, sent his lettres and besought hym of treatie and peax, which the same king Edward benignely graunted, and sent unto hym ayene that he shuld com to the towne of Brethyn, and bring thider the grete lordes of Scotland. The king of England sent thider Antony Beke, bisshop of Durham, with his royall powair to conclude the said treatie, and

there it was aggreed that the said king Johan and all the Scottes shuld barely and clerely submitte theym self to the kinges will, and that submission to be perfourmed, the said king of Scottes leiede his son in hostage and pledge, and therupone he made his lettres, sealed with the comon seal of Scotland, by the which he knowleged his symplenes and his grete offence doon to his lord Edward, king of England, and so with his full powair and free will yelded up all the land of Scotland, with all the people and homages of the same. Then the said king Edward went furthe to see the mounteyns, and he understanding that all was in quiete and peax, turned to th' abbey of Scone, of chanons regulers, where he toke the stone that is called the regal of Scotlonde, upon the which the kinges of Scotland were wonte to sitt in the tyme of the coronacion for a trone, and sent it at Westminstre, commaunding to make a cheyre therof for prestes singing masses at the high auter; which cheyre was made, and standeth yet there this day.

In the yere of oure Lord M'cc and xvj. the king helde his parlement at Berwik, and there he toke homage singlerly of all the lordes and nobles of Scotland, and for a perpetuall memory of the same, they made theire lettres patentes, sealed with their grete sealles, and than the king of England made William Waren, erle of Surrey and Sus-

sex, wardeyn of Scotland, Hugh of Cressingham tresorer, and William Ormesby justice. And then sent he the king of Scottes to the towre of London, and Johan Comyne, th' erle of Badenanth, th' erle of Bohan, and othre lordes of Scotland, to warde into divers places on this side the Trente. And after that, in the yere of oure Lord M'cc.iiij$^{xx}$xvij., at the fest of Cristmas, the king called before hym the said Johan, king of Scottes, and all thoes that he so had committed to warde, and saide that he wold not distroye ner bren their castelles, townes, ner landes, but he wold be recompensed for his costes and dommages susteigned in his werre. Wherupone the said King Johan, and al other that were in warde, answered and said that they hade nothing, for their lyves and deth were in his handes, with their goodes. The king, upon that answere, moeved with mercy and pité, graunted theym their lyves, so that they shuld doo their hommage and feaulté ayene. And therupone the said king Johan, and all the other aforesaid, did hommage and made their othes solemply at the high awter in the church of th'abbey of Westmynster, upon the holy sacrement of oure Lordes body, that they and every of theym shuld holde and kepe true feith, obedience, and allegeaunce to the said king Edward, and to his heires, kinges of England. And wher as the said king of Scottes shuld see the kinges baner of

England displayed, he and all his shulde drawe therto, and that he ner none of his from thensforth shuld bere armes ayenst the said king of England, or any of his bloode; and soo the king rewarded with gift the said king Johan and his lordes, and suffred theym to departe into Scotland, whiche in their weye thiderwardes ymagined alwey howe they might oppresse the said king Edward, and to distroye his realme, and to come to their propos the same Scottes sone after sent to the Frensh king for his socour and helpe, which sent theym shippes to Berwyk stuffed with men of armes, the said king of England then being in Flandres.

In the yere of oure Lord thousand two hundreth foure score and eightene, the king went into Scotland with a grete hoste, and the Scottes assembled in grete nombre of men, with whom the king faught at Fawkirk on sainte Mary Magdalene day, and there were slayne of the Scottes party about lx. M$^{l}$., and their capten, called William Waleys, flede, and afterward was taken, and hanged, drawen, and quarterd at London. After that, the Scottes rebelled ayene, and all the lordes of Scotland, whiche chose Robert Bruys to be king, except oonly Johan Comyn, erle of Carryke, which wold not consent therto because of his othe made to the king of England, and therfore the said Robert Bruys slough hym at Dunfrise, and was crowned

at Saint Johans towne. Wherupon the king of England assembled a grete hooste, and rode throughoute all Scotland, and discomfited Robert Bruys, and slewe the nombre of viiij.M$^{l.}$ Scottes, or theraboutes, and suche lordes temporal as were then taken they were put to deth, because they were falsly forsworne.

In the yere of oure Lord M$^{l}$ccc.xix. king Edward the seconde, with Thomas erle of Lancastre, and many othre lordes and grete hooste, went into Scotland, aboute the fest of sainte Mary Magdalene, to werre ayenst Robert Bruys, king of Scottes, then denonced openly accursed thurgh all England by commaundement of the pope for disobedience and breking of trewes that the pope hymself had set and ordeyned betwixt theym afore that tyme.

In the yere of oure Lord M$^{l}$ccc.xxvj. king Edward the iij$^{de}$ after the conquest, was crowned at Westmynster, and in the v$^{th}$ yere of his reigne, Edward Balioll, right heir to the kingdom of Scotland, com and clayme it. Then drewe to hym divers lordes and gentilmen which had title to divers landes there, either by theym self or by their wyfes. And the said Balioll and they went into Scotland by the see, and landed to Kinghorne with iiij. M$^{l}$ Englishmenne, and there they disconfited x. M$^{l}$ Scottes, and slewe vij$^{c}$, and then they went furth to Dunfermelyn, wheras the Scottes assembled ayenst them xl.M$^{l}$., and in

the fest of saint Laurens, at a place called Gastymore, otherwise called Gladmore, were slayne on the Scotish partie .v. erlis, xiij. barons, c.lx. knyghtes, ij. M$^{l}$ men of armes, and many othre, soo that fewe of theym escaped. And on th'English partie were slayn but xiiij. personnes.

In the vij$^{th}$ yere of king Edwardes reigne, he assembled a grete hooste, and come to Berwik upon Twede, and leyde siege therto. And to hym com Edward Balioll, king of Scottes, with a grete powair to strength and ayde hym. The Scottes come oute of Scotland in .iiij. batelles, wele armed and arrayed. And the said kinges of England and of Scotland in likewise ordred and sett their people in .iiij. batelles, and upon Holydonhille, beside the towne of Berwik, mete thies two hostes, and there were disconfited of the Scottes .xxxv. M$^{l}$. and vij. c., wherof were slayne .viij. erles, M$^{l}$.ccc. knightes and gentilmen. This victory done, the king retourned to the towne of Berwyk, and the towne with the castell was yelden up unto hym without defense.

In the viij. yere of the said king Edwardes reigne of England, Edward Balioll, king of Scotland, com to Newe Castell upon Tyne, and there did his hommage to the same king of England.

In the yere of oure Lord M$^{l}$.ccc.xlvj. David Bruys, by exhortacion of the Frensh king, rebelled and com into

England with a grete hooste unto Nevelles Crosse, and th'archebisshop of Yorke, with divers temporal lordes, faught with theym, so as the said king of Scottes was taken, and William erle Douglas and th'erle Moryf were brought to Londone, and many othre lordes slayne; which David did homage also to Edward king of England.

In the .xxx. yere of the kinges reigne, and in the yere of oure Lord M'ccc.lv. the Scottes wan the towne of Berwyk, but not the castell. The king com thider with a grete hooste, and anone the towne was yelden without any defense. Edward Balioll king of Scottes, considering then that God did so many mervelous and gracious thinges for king Edward of England, with his propre voluntare wille gaf up the crowne and the reame of Scotland to the said king of England, at Rokisburgh, by his lettres patentes. And sone after the king of England, in presence of all his lordes spirituall and temporall, lete crowne hymself king there of the reame of Scotland, and ordeigned al thing to his entent, and then com into England.

James Steward, king of Scottes, was ayding and attending upon king Henry the v$^{th}$ in his werres in Fraunce to the day of his decesse, and the same James, with divers other lordes, brought the bones of the same king Henry to Westmynster.

In the moneth of January, the yere of oure Lord M'cccc.xxij., the forsaid James king of Scottes did homage to king Henry the vj$^{th}$ at Wyndesore, and in the yere next following, in the moneth of February, the said James wedded dame Jane, doughter to Johan erle of Somerset, in the church of saint Mary Overey in Southwerk.

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